

U. S. AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN TOLD OF GERMANY'S TERMS

Will Evacuate Belgium But Wants An Indemnity From France

THE OLD STATUS

Chancellor Asks Mr. Gerard Not to Leave Berlin On Vacation

NATURE OF FEELER

Is Diplomat's Opinion; He Wasn't Asked for America's Good Offices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

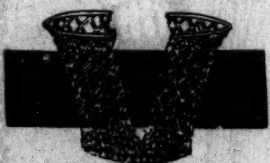
New York, March 22.—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, recently requested the United States Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Gerard, not to leave Berlin on vacation. He told him the terms on which Germany is willing to end the war, which included the withdrawal of Germany from Belgium and an indemnity from France.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg generally indicated the wish of the German Government to return to the status existing before the war. He did not request the good offices of the United States, but Ambassador Gerard deemed the conversation to be in the nature of a feeler.

King Manuel Offers Services to Portugal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—A telegram from Madrid states that King Manuel has offered his services to Portugal.



Not for Your Ad

The dreaded waste basket is not yawning for your advertisement if it is properly prepared and placed in the daily newspaper.

There is a dignity that accrues to such an advertisement. The reader knows the "ad" represents an investment of material size and knows that only actual values can make such an investment profitable.

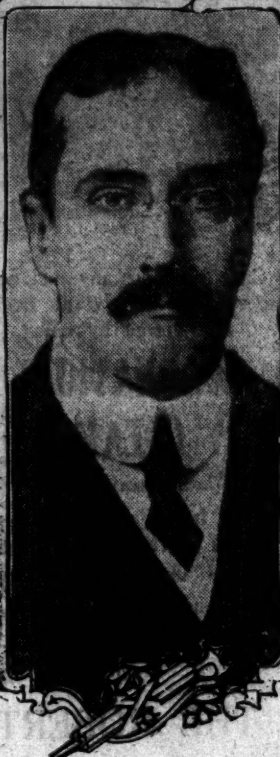
Moreover, experience has taught the reader that it pays to read such advertisements as yours.

You are realizing something on many thousands of satisfied customers when you place your "ad" in the daily newspaper.

Newspaper advertising is best.

Call 'Phone 1432

Ambassador of U. S. At the Kaiser's Court



Mr. J. W. Gerard

A Reuter cable states that the German Chancellor has communicated to Mr. Gerard Germany's peace conditions and has asked him to forego his vacation.

Russians Break Over 121-2 Miles Austrian Front at Czernowitz

Six Months Defence of Fortifications Near Uscie-zka Collapses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—An Austrian communique issued in Vienna appears to indicate that the Austrian front near Czernowitz has been broken or bent for 12½ miles. It says:

"After a brave defence for 6 months, the bridge fortifications north-west of Uscie-zka went to pieces and were evacuated. The Russian guns made a breach of 300 yards, but the garrison, despite all its losses, held out for seven hours, although subjected to a very violent artillery and infantry fire. Then the Austrian Commander retreated."

"Small detachments and wounded were crossing the Dniester in boats, but this mode of crossing the river was soon impossible, owing to the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery. The Austrians, thus caught between the Russians and the river, endeavored to cut their way through to Uscie-zka."

"They started at night and the remnants of our forces reached Zaleszczyki in the morning."

Petrograd, March 22.—An official communique reports: In carrying the bridge-head at Michaleze, we captured two guns. Most of the defenders of the bridge-head were killed in the hand-to-hand fighting."

The Russian forces, south of Dvinsk, have carried the enemy's advanced line.

Our troops in the Caucasus advanced a few miles westwards after more fighting.

Military critics, noting the growth of hostilities on the Russo-German front, point out that the enemy's operations against Riga are directed against our flanks, the same as previously and remain unsuccessful.

Our positions in the Riga region sufficiently safeguard the town of Riga. The positions at Jacobstadt and Dvinsk form strong points of defence, from which our troops are able to assume an energetic offensive to cut off the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, with the object of separating the German forces at Dvinsk from their troops at Vilna.

Ispahan Is Occupied By Russian Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Teheran, March 21.—The Russians entered Ispahan on the 19th.

Yuan Definitely Announces Cancellation of Monarchy; His Title: 'Great President'

Tells Of Dislike To Assuming Crown; Tried 'To Prop Up Tottering Structure,' Yang Tu Leaving for U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 23.—The mandate cancelling the monarchy reviews the history since the establishment of the republic. It says:—"Disturbances rapidly followed one another and, therefore, fearing that disaster might befall us at any day, all who had the welfare of the country at heart advocated the re-institution of a monarchical system, in order to end all strife for power and to inaugurate a regime of peace."

"Suggestions in this sense have been made to me since the first revolution and each time a sharp rebuke has been administered to those making the suggestion. The situation last year, however, became so different that it was impossible to prevent the spread of such ideas."

"The mandate then recounts the history of the monarchical movement culminating in the unanimous vote in favor of a monarchy and the election of Yuan Shih-k'ai as Emperor. Continuing, it says:—

Against Taking Crown
"Nevertheless, I continued to be my conviction that this sudden elevation to a great seat would be a violation of my oath and compromise my good faith. I, therefore, declined, in order to make clear the view which I always held."

"The Lifu-yuan, however, stated firmly that the oath of the Chief Executive rested on a peculiar sanction, which should be observed or discarded according to the will of the people. Therefore, there was no excuse for me to decline the offer further."

"I, therefore, took refuge behind the excuse of preparations in order that the desire of the people might be satisfied, but I took no steps to actually carry out the program and, when trouble arose in Yunnan and Kweichow, a mandate was issued announcing the postponement of the measure and forbidding the further presentation of petitions praying for the enthronement. I then hastened the convocation of the Lifu-yuan, in order to secure the views of that body, hoping thus to return to the original state of affairs."

The mandate then describes Yuan Shih-k'ai's retirement to private life and his return to public service as a result of the first revolution. It says:—

Came Out Reluctantly

"Reluctantly I came out of my retirement and endeavored to prop up the tottering structure. I cared for nothing but the salvation of the country. A perusal of our history reveals in a vivid manner the sad fate of the descendants of the ancient kings and emperors."

"What then could have prompted me to aspire to the throne? Yet, while the representatives of the people were not willing to believe in the sincerity of my refusal, a section of the people appear to have suspected me of harboring a desire to gain more power and privileges. Such a difference of thought resulted in an exceedingly dangerous situation."

"As my sincerity has not been such as to win the hearts of the people, my judgment has not been sound enough to appraise every man. I, myself, am alone to blame for my lack of virtue."

Heart Filled With Sorrow

"The people have been thrown into misery and soldiers made to bear hardships; further, the people have been cast into a panic and commerce has rapidly declined. When I search my heart, sorrow fills it. I am, therefore, not unwilling to suppress myself in order to yield to others."

"I am still of opinion that the petitions designating me as Emperor, submitted through the Lifu-yuan, are not suited to the demands of the time, and my only recourse is to accept the Throne, made on November 11, 1915, is hereby cancelled."

"Petitions received from the provinces and the administrative areas are all hereby returned, through the State Department, to the Lifu-yuan, to be forwarded to the petitioners for destruction and all preparations in connection with the monarchy are to cease immediately."

"Those who advocated a monarchy have been prompted by a desire to strengthen the foundation of the country. Those who oppose it have done so in order to express their political views. It may, therefore, (Continued on Page 2)

DESTROYERS IN ACTION OUTSIDE OF ZEEBRUGGE

Four British Chase 3 Germans Into Harbor; Damage Is Only Slight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—The Admiralty announces that four British destroyers sighted three German destroyers, off the Belgian coast. The latter immediately ran for Zeebrugge, chased by the British.

There was a short running fight, in which two of the German destroyers were hit, while we had four men wounded.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Mar. 24

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 25

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Mar. 27

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 30

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25

Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Apr. 5

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Apr. 9

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Mar. 26

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesian Mar. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 2

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Apr. 3

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian and American mail of March 4 was due at Yokohama on March 18, and here on March 24. Expected to arrive here today at 9 a.m. per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

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(Continued on Page 2)

INDIA FRONTIER FREE OF ORGANISED CRIME

Tribesmen's Conduct Very Good And Chiefs Are Aiding Forces in Field

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, told Parliament, today, that the Baluchistan frontier of India has been remarkably free from organized crime and disturbance during the war, and the conduct of the tribes generally has been good. The Khan and the Sirdars of Kelat and the Jam of Lasbela have raised and equipped a Corps of 2,000 camels, a detachment of which has served in Mesopotamia. The loyal co-operation of these Chiefs and Sirdars was greatly appreciated by the Government.

Aylmer Not Neglected Over Re-inforcements

Lloyd George Assures Parliament; Government Lacks News of Troops' Condition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—Mr. Lloyd George said in Parliament, today, that there had been no failure to supply General Aylmer with reinforcements. The Government had no information regarding the health of the troops and the condition of the wounded at Kut.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.6 and the minimum 33.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 55.2 and 34.6.

Morgan Gives Raphael Worth Half Million To A Museum



Raphael's "Madonna di Saint Antonio"

New York, February 9.—The famous painting "Madonna di Saint Antonio," by Raphael, better known as the "Colonna Madonna" or the "Virgin and Child Enthroned with the Saints," which has just been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by J. P. Morgan, is regarded by many art connoisseurs as the greatest old master ever brought to this country. It is valued at \$500,000. Mr. Morgan in presenting the painting to the Museum said that the gift was in accordance with his father's wishes.

Big Jump in Freight Rates Will Send Food Prices Up In Shanghai From April 1st

Mourn, housewives! Weep, heads of families! April the First is not going to be any joke to you, this year.

For that is the date named by old General High Cost of Living for further frightfulness. There is to be an advance in food prices all along the line. The local association of dealers has announced the news, and while the consumers have filed an emphatic protest any expert can see that their case is without hope.

One of the big dealers seen yesterday gave two prime causes for the rise. The first was the increase in freight rates and the second was the high prices in the United States caused by the heavy war demand from Europe.

"Freight rates from San Francisco have gone up," said this dealer, "from \$4 a ton before the war until now they are \$30 a ton. The latest increase was last month. The heavy demands of Europe for food have caused a phenomenal rise in the price of cereals in America and of course we have to pay the same rise out here. There are some necessities that remain the same—but a majority have increased in prices that are in some instances 50 per cent above the present figure."

Sugar and condensed milk are two items that remain unchanged. Oatmeal is stationary and so are such well-known brands of asparagus as Getzbest, Del Monte and Gold Band. But when you have said that you are about through with the cheerful side of the list.

Some of the Increases

Here are some of the rises that will go into effect April 1.

New Old Price. Price.

Butter:

French 1 lb. ... per lb. 1.10—0.90

French 2 lbs. ... " 2.00—1.50

For Cooking ... " 0.55—0.50

Salad Oil:

C.B. pints ... per bot. 0.95—0.85

C.B. quarts ... " 1.80—1.75

No. 2 pints ... " 0.60—0.50

No. 2 quarts ... " 1.10—1.00

Salt, Swan Brand ... " 0.40—0.35

Sauce, L. P. Worcester small ... " 0.70—0.60

Vinegar:

Malt C.B. ... " 0.50—0.45

White C.B. ... " 0.55—0.50

Morton Malt ... " 0.40—0.30

Morton White ... " 0.45—0.40

Mustard:

½ lb. Morton ... " 0.40—0.35

1 lb. Morton ... " 0.70—0.60

Pepper, White

Ground 4 ozs. C.B. ... " 0.40—0.30

Potted Meat ... tin 0.35—0.30

Essence, Vanilla and

Lemon C.B. ... bot. 0.35—0.30

Golden Syrup 2 lbs. ... tin 0.45—0.40

Cheese, American ... lb. 0.65—0.60

" Vizez ... tin 0.85—0.70

Jams:

Assorted 1 lb. ... " 0.38—0.30

Apricot, Cherry,

Strawberry, Rasp-

berry, C.B. 1 lb. ... " 0.45—0.40

Australian 1 lb. ... " 0.30—0.28

Marmalade, C. B.

1 lb. ... " 0.38—0.30

Sausages, C.B. 1 lb. ... " 0.90—0.70

Prunes 60-70 ... lb. 0.30—0.25

Split Peas ... " 0.20—0.15

White Beans ... " 0.20—0.18

Barley ... " 0.20—0.18

Nuts Mixed ... " 0.60—0.50

Currants ... " 0.40—0.20

Sultana Raisins ... " 0.40—0.30

English ham ... " 0.90—0.85

English Bacon ... " 0.90—0.85

Washing Soap, No. 1 ... 0.45—0.30

No. 2 ... 0.35—0.25

Sunlight Soap ... per box 0.60—0.50

Pears' Soap ... " 0.90—0.75

Japanese Matches ... pkt. 0.10—0.05

Washing Soda ... lb. 0.08—0.05

Mrs. Asquith Awarded £1,000 Libel Damages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—Mrs. Asquith has been awarded £1,000 damages as a result of her libel action against the Globe mentioned on December 21.

Italy Waiting Fine Weather to Advance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 21.—Generalissimo Cadorna, in an interview, stated that Italy will advance when the weather is fine.

FRENCH DEFINITELY CRUSH THE GERMAN ATTACK ON VERDUN

Paris Says This Is Opinion Of Most Reliable Circles

A COSTLY CAPTURE

Bois d'Avocourt Is Taken By Germans After Terrific Losses

CANNOT DEBOUCH

Defenders' Artillery Keeps In Check All Fresh Efforts at Assault

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 22.—Newspapers state that most reliable circles affirm that the German offensive at Verdun has been definitely crushed.

General Alexieff, Generalissimo of the Russian armies, on behalf of the Emperor of Russia, has telegraphed to Generalissimo Joffre, expressing His Majesty's warmest admiration for the French defence at Verdun. "The Tsar is confident that the French army will bring their savage enemy to his knees," General Alexieff adds that the Russian army merely awaits orders to engage the common enemy.

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: Several times during the night, the Germans renewed their attempts between Avocourt and Malancourt, where the bombardment with shells of large caliber continues uninterruptedly. Their attacks are accompanied by jets of liquid fire.

Capture Bois d'Avocourt

Despite the heavy losses inflicted by our fire, the enemy were able, after a struggle foot by foot, to capture the south-eastern portion of Malancourt Wood known as Bois d'Avocourt. All the attempts made by the enemy to debouch from this wood failed.

There was a calm elsewhere at Verdun.

An enemy raid northward of Boesinghe was immediately driven off. The French batteries were very active on the outskirts of Cheppy Wood.

The communique in the evening stated: There was grenade-fighting in the Argonne.

The violent bombardment continued on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Malancourt. The Germans did not dare to make an attack in face of our artillery fire.

There was an intermittent bombardment west of the Meuse and elsewhere.

A French air-squadron dropped bombs on the stations of Dun-sur-Meuse and Audun.

London, March 21.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Last night, we made a small raid against the hostile trenches near Mauguisart, accounting for a score of the enemy. Early this morning, the enemy attacked and entered a small post on the Somme. They were driven out, leaving an officer prisoner and two dead.

2,500 French Are Captured When Avocourt Wood Taken (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 20.—Western theater.—Favored by good weather, artillery and aviators have been very active on both sides. In the Meuse region and in the Woëvre Plain, artillery duels are continuing with particular violence.

In order to hinder a further German advance against the fortified positions in the sectors of Fort Douaumont and the village of Vaux, the French counter-attacked with parts of a newly-arrived division. The attack remained without result, the enemy suffering serious losses.

In an air-fight over the enemy's lines west of Lihons, Lieutenant Baron von Althaus shot down an enemy aeroplane. This is the fourth aeroplane brought down by von Althaus.

Lieutenant Boelke, over the Forges forest, on the left bank of the Meuse,

shot down his twelfth enemy aeroplane. Another enemy aeroplane was brought down in an air-fight near Chulsi, west of Forges forest, and two other enemy aeroplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

One of these aeroplanes fell down, wrapped in flames, near Rheims, while the other, tumbling over several times, fell down near Ban-de-Sapt, behind the enemy's line.

Headquarters, March 21.—Western theater.—West of the Meuse, after a careful preparation, Bavarian regiments and Württemberg territorialists stormed the entire strongly-fortified positions of the enemy near and in the forest north-east of Avocourt. The French suffered very considerable and bloody losses, while, up to the present, 32 unwounded officers, among whom are 2 regimental commanders and more than 2,500 men were made prisoners by the Germans.

Furthermore, plenty of war material, not yet counted, was captured by the Germans. The enemy's counter-attacks brought them no advantage, but only increased the losses. East of the Meuse, the situation is unchanged.

Berlin, March 21.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette on the front of Verdun comments upon the recent French discussions whether the Germans hold the Mort Homme position. The French doubt whether he's 285 or 295 is called Le Mort Homme.

The map of the French general staff "1:80,000" in fact gives the name Mort Homme, printed between both the heights mentioned, thus leaving uncertain which of the two heights is really called Mort Homme. The French report that the Germans only hold height 285 and not Mort Homme, which is misleading, since the Germans hold both heights 285 and 295.

As the correspondent adds, it is, of course, possible that the French constructed new trench-works on the ridge south of height 295 and now call this fortification Mort Homme. In this case, however, the discussion is only about words and is used only in order to obliterate the fact that the Germans conquered the heights 285 and 295.

Yuan Definitely Cancels Monarchy

(Continued from Page 1)

be presumed that they will not go to the extreme and so endanger the country.

'All Faults Are Mine'

"They should, therefore, all hearken to the voice of their own conscience, sacrifice all prejudices and, with one mind and purpose, unite in an effort to save the situation, so that the glorious descendants of our sacred continent may be spared the horror of internal strife. In brief, I now confess that all the faults of the country are the result of my own faults."

"Now that the acceptance of the throne has been cancelled, every man will be responsible if he further disturbs the peace. I, the Great President, being charged with the duty of ruling the whole country, cannot remain idle while the country is racing to perdition."

"At the present moment, home-steads are in misery, discipline has been disregarded, administration neglected and real talents have not been given a chance. When I think of such conditions, I awake in the night with the thought: 'How can we stand as a nation, if such a state of affairs be allowed to continue?'"

"Hereafter, all officials should get rid of their corrupt habits and endeavor to achieve merits. They should work with might and main in their duties, whether introducing reforms or abolishing old corruptions."

"Let all not be satisfied with empty words. They should uphold as the main principle of the administration policy that which only in reality counts. Reward or punishment will be dealt out promptly. Let all generals, officials, soldiers and the people act in accordance with this ideal."

New Officials

Further mandates appoint Hsu Hsih-chang Secretary of State and announce that Lu Cheng-hsiang is allowed to vacate his post as Secretary of State, in order to devote his entire attention to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Hongkong, March 23.—In its editorial, the China Mail says:—"There seems to be no fear of Kwangsi troops invading Kwangtung, as the naval arrangements on the West River are deemed to be adequate to safeguard any movement of that character if it were contemplated. So far as it is possible to gauge the popular sentiment in Kwangtung, there does not appear to be any desire to see the country partitioned."

"There is no reason to doubt the loyalty of Lung Chi-kwang to the Central Government. The danger of a disturbance in Kwangtung, if danger there be, lies in purely local causes. There is a greater influx of Cantonese to Hongkong. Besides a full complement of first-class passengers, the day and night steamers bring also large numbers of saloon passengers."

There are two distinct schools of thought regarding Yuan Shih-k'ai's mandate cancelling the monarchy, representing opposing political factions

Allies at Salonica Fully Prepared, Await German Attack



French aero wireless plant at Salonica.

Salonica, the Greek port now occupied by the French and the British, has been prepared for the expected attack by the Germans. A huge aerial fleet is ready to meet any repetition of the recent air attack by German Taubes and Zeppelins. Allied scout aeroplanes are constantly on the watch and keep in touch with the headquarters at Salonica by aid of wireless.

One of the French aero wireless stations, with the operator receiving a message from an aerial scout is shown here.

in South China. One is as strong and forceful as the other.

The pro-Yuan party is of opinion that there will be a peaceful settlement of the existing difficulties. The anti-Yuan faction declare that the mandate is too late and that the people are too deeply stirred against Yuan's faithlessness to his presidential oath to be appeased by anything less than his elimination from the head of the Government of China.

Moreover, his nominees as coadjutors to Lung Chi-kwang appear non persons *gratia* to the rival faction, while the friends of Yuan Shih-k'ai staunchly support Tsai Nai-wong and the others.

Hope to Save Situation

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 23.—In the next half-year, the model troops (Mofan-tui) will be increased by eight new brigades. The calling out of recruits has already begun in the provinces of Chihli, Honan and Shantung. The recruits will be trained in Paotingfu, Peiyuan and Nanyuan.

The Peking Gazette learns that President Yuan Shih-k'ai, in consideration of the objection raised by a small but influential part of the Chinese nation against the re-establishment of the monarchy, will express his decision to uphold the present form of state and sacrifice himself to protect and save the people.

The Government expects by these measures to probably save the situation. It is alleged that the mandate is a result of a petition signed by Generals Feng Kuo-chang and Chang Hsun and the commanding Generals of Shantung, Hunan and Chekiang.

Another mandate releases Lu Cheng-hsiang from his post as Secretary of State and appoints Hsu Shih-chang to take up this post immediately.

Secretary of State Hsu Shih-chang will resume his post on Monday next.

In a third mandate, the temporarily acting Lifayuan is convoked for March 23.

Yang Tu Off To U.S.

The leader of the monarchists, Yang Tu, is reported to be leaving for the United States.

The Government has temporarily abstained from abolishing the likin, but will only reform the likin system because a yearly surplus of 10 million dollars might thereby be obtained.

According to a report of the Asia Jih-pao, the Government intends to concentrate troops in Western Hunan on the bases Shenchow-Yungchow, from where the advance towards Kweichow will be made. The advance into Kwangsi will be made from Southern Hunan, while the main force will attack Yunnan from Szechuen.

In North China, already, 65,000 recruits have been called out in order to fill up the gap caused by the departure of the Northern divisions to the fighting regions.

The Russian Ambassador, M. Krupensky, was invited yesterday to dine with President Yuan Shih-k'ai.

The Commanding General of Anhui, Ni Sze-chung, will return to Anhui tomorrow.

The Fighting Around Canton

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, March 14.—A conflict between the rebels and the government troops around Shuntak City started on March 9, and ended yesterday with some 300 killed or wounded on each side. The rebels, whose object of attack was to capture arms and

ammunition and also to form a revolutionary navy, did not succeed in capturing any gunboat but went away with a pretty big load of arms.

Before attacking Shuntak City, the rebels made an attempt to capture the cruiser Chaocho near Whampoa but failed, leaving several comrades wounded on board a Canton-Macao steamer, Wing-koo, from which the attack was made when the steamer was on its way to Canton. The rebels around Shuntak numbered some 1,200, and at present the city is under martial law. The villages and towns are being scoured, as some of them have been accused of harboring outlaws. Sixty alleged rebels have been arrested. Some of them protested that they were inhabitants of the district who fled to avoid being hit by stray bullets.

The magistrate of Shuntak has reported to the Civil Governor that his city is now peaceful and that everything is being done to crush the remnants of the rebels there.

The Civil Governor and the Commanding General of Kwangsi report that their province is peaceful, but the general talk in Canton is that Kwangsi may turn republican any moment.

The Secession of Kwangsi

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, March 20.—Previous to the receipt of the rather unexpected telegram from Nanning announcing the secession of Kwangsi from the Central Government, and charging that President Yuan had violated his oath by instigating the monarchical movement in August last, the Government had received repeated offerings of services from Lu Jung-ting, Chang-chin of Kwangsi, for the suppression of the Yunnan and Kweichow rebels by his troops.

Hence Lu was recently appointed Pacification and Comforting Commissioner of Kweichow and received the sum of nearly \$1,000,000 in Bank of China and Bank of Communications notes and a certain quantity of arms and munitions from Canton.

The telegram in question dated the 15th instant reached here in the evening of the following day. The reason as to why the telegram escaped the vigilant eyes of the Military Censors at Canton and Shanghai was that the "Kang Secret Code" was used by the sender. This special secret code was recently issued by the Government for use between Peking and the various Provinces concerning the Yunnan revolt so that the telegram reached Yuan Shih-k'ai directly.

The curious point is that the telegram in question was despatched from Nanning after the departure of Lu Jung-ting for Luchow; but it was signed by Lu Jung-ting, Cheng Ping-kun, Liang Chi-chao, Hsu Fu-su and about ten other important members of the Chinese Constitutionalist Party (Kang Yu-wei's party). The telegram contained five demands, viz:—

1.—The cancellation of the monarchy.

2.—The punishment of monarchical promoters.

3.—The establishment of a real democratic organ in Peking to represent the Chinese citizens.

4.—The resignation of President Yuan Shih-k'ai.

5.—To give an answer within three days, failing which the Province of Kwangsi will secede from the Central Government.

A special conference of all the State Ministers was immediately held in the Imperial Palace.

The secession of Kwangsi does not constitute a very serious obstacle to the Government, but it is feared that Kwangtung may be affected by it.

Li Yuan-hung Unsed For Provisional President

That Yuan Shih-k'ai must quit office and that Vice-President Li Yuan-hung shall act as provisional president of the Republic of China, is said to be the demand of the republican leaders. Their ground is that Yuan having resigned the presidency and accepted the throne cannot switch back to the presidency. He has given up the presidency and so that office is now vacant. Therefore, the Vice-President should act in his place. Later,

Mixed Court Tales Pleasing to London

Dean Walker Noted In Overseas Club; Tells Many War Stories

Dean A. J. Walker gave a lecture on "Impressions of England in War Time," to the members of the Overseas Club, last evening, at the Palace Hotel.

Capt. Lake, in introducing the speaker, said he regretted to tell them that their honorary treasurer, Mr. Cecil Holliday, was in hospital, suffering from typhoid. He also thanked the Dean for his kindness in coming to address them and hoped that a substantial sum would be realized for the Seamen's Mission as a result.

The Dean made mention of his visit to the Overseas Club in London and said how useful it proved to the many visitors there. He found a table set apart for China papers and the column on the Mixed Court doings was well thumbed.

He found the newspapers pathetic reading and but a poor guide to public opinion; in fact, the impressions gained from them were usually very wrong. The other thing that disappointed him was what might be termed 'tea party scandal.' Here public men and, worse still, their families, were criticized.

"But," said the speaker, "the general impression left upon my mind was this: I never loved England and its people more than now and I have never been prouder of being a subject of King George. Its fine to see how lovable they are."

He went on to pay a tribute to the wonderful work being done by women of leisure. These women, who knew their London like an open book, were now busily engaged in doing all kinds

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of duties, menial and otherwise. One or two special cases were especially mentioned, such as the work done by women in connection with prisoners of war and also with the public buffets.

Another great change that had been brought about by the war was clearly seen in the travelling public. Whereas, at one time, the railway carriage was a silent apartment save for the rustling of various newspapers, now a feeling of comradeship had arisen and "the war has made us all friends."

The Dean dwelt on various other points which he illustrated with numerous capital stories, all of which went to show that the war had effected a great change in our social life and that the change was entirely for good.

GEN. LONG'S RESIGNATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that he was not able to state the motives for the resignation of Major-General Long, which were personal to Major-General Long himself.

FRENCH DISCOVERY

Reuter's Service

Paris, March 21.—A new specific for syphilis has been discovered. It is alleged to be twice as powerful as Dr. Ehrlich's remedy and harmless.

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FRENCH WAR BUDGET 15 MILLIONS A DAY

Minister Ribot's Figures for The Next Quarter Show More Money for Munitions

SUMS ADVANCED TO ALLIES

Economies Are Effected in Other Departments, So Plans Are More Extensive

Paris, Feb. 15.—An appropriation of 7,817,000,000 francs (nominally gold \$1,563,400,000) for the second quarter of 1916 is provided in a bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today by Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance. Of this amount all but 657,000,000 francs is for military purposes.

The amount provided in the bill is 330,000,000 francs more than was appropriated for the first quarter. Virtually all this increase is for artillery and accessories. The estimates under this item have been increased to 2,450,000,000 francs, or about \$490,000,000. Some economies have been made in other directions, so that the total for the quarter for artillery and munitions in reality is 450,000,000 francs more than the amount for the first three months of the year, thus indicating an enormous development in this arm of the service.

The appropriation for aviation is 82,800,000 francs. In expenditures for engineering material 43,000,000 francs is cut off, and for horses 62,000,000 francs. This is made possible by the fact that importations from the United States and elsewhere have reached a point sufficient to permit of purchases on a less extensive scale. It appears from the financial portion of the bill that France has advanced to Belgium 600,000,000 francs, to Serbia 165,000,000; to Greece, 5,000,000, and to Montenegro, 400,000 francs.

According to the figures furnished by Finance Minister Ribot, the French Government expects to spend daily for war purposes during April, May and June a sum of money which in normal times would be equivalent to \$15,736,000.

It is estimated that in the last quarter of 1915 the expenditures of the French Government probably were in excess of \$13,000,000 a day. When the present bill is adopted the total appropriations granted by the French Parliament since August 1, 1914, will have reached \$4,183,000,000 francs, nominally equivalent to \$836,600,000.

The total appropriations from the beginning of the war in August, 1914, to June 30, 1916, M. Ribot said, would be 44,415,000,000 francs (\$8,883,000,000), of which \$2,449,000,000 (\$489,800,000) was for purely military objects.

Interest on the public debt amounted to 3,200,000,000 francs, while allowances to the wives and families of soldiers, unemployed, and related expenses for social welfare amounted to 5,050,000,000 francs.

M. Ribot made various references to the United States. He said that up to December 31 France had realized in cash \$77,240,000 from the Franco-British loan, of which on that date there remained in cash in New York \$33,628,000. Treasury bonds at the end of December sold in Great Britain and the United States totaled 1,164,000,000 francs. M. Ribot referred to the ease with which the Treasury had been able to meet all requirements.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

anywhere, any place, any time. Have some views of your home or office taken

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WAR-WORN SOLDIERS ARE CALLOUS TO PAIN

French Surgeon Tells of Effect On Men of Rough Life In Death's Shadow

Paris, February 15.—The life of primitive man—sheltered in holes or huts, exposed to the roughest weather and always menaced by sudden death—seems to have produced an altogether new mentality among the French troops. They have become hardened and have developed indifference to danger and insensibility to pain without losing civilized feelings of gratitude and obedience.

A surgeon on a week's leave from the hell-swept Neuville sector, where he is in charge of armored temporary hospitals in the front line trenches and at the base—both being for serious operations only—well in range of the German mortars, gives several illustrations of this change.

"Our soldiers in this sector," he said, "are mostly from provincial towns and in no wise inured to pain, as frequently is the case with countrymen, but they have grown literally indifferent to suffering. We had two hand amputations. I said: 'I suppose you held a grenade too long.' The patients replied: 'No, I was trying to throw back German grenades. We had always done so. There was plenty of time. They had never exploded before.' That was all. Neither seemed distressed by the loss of a hand but just surprised that a Boche grenade had exploded."

"Another, carried in with a shattered foot, one eye destroyed, and a wound in his chest, had been two days a prisoner in a German trench, where the French fire prevented him or the German wounded being taken out. When we captured the trench the majority of its occupants were dead. As he was lifted on to the operating table the soldier caught sight of a German whose head had just been trepanned. He said to me with a smile: 'I saw that Boche hit in that trench. A bullet struck him between the eyes. He spun round for twenty minutes. It was awfully funny.' He is now recovering, despite injuries that would have killed two men before the war."

"Two others were brought in together. One had lost an arm, the other a foot. After awakening from the anaesthetic both made the identical remark, 'Please put me next my pal. We have never been separated since the beginning. It is wonderful luck that we should be wounded simultaneously.' They were the only survivors of a gun crew which had been struck by two 40-millimeter shells."

"One youngster was so desperately hurt it seemed useless to operate, but after saline injections he survived laparotomy. When he recovered consciousness I told him he still had a chance. He replied: 'On leaving the depot I made the sacrifice of my life. If France does not take it now I will offer it again.' He will live to work, but his soldiering is ended. Just before leaving I asked him if there was anything he wanted from Paris. He replied: 'I want not to be sent away before you return. I must bid you good-bye.' So they have not become uncivilized. Even the Germans among them are always provided with pipes and helped if they need anything."

"Once a German aeroplane dropped two bombs thirty yards from the base hospital. It only broke the windows. When I reached the building all who could move were looking out. One said: 'That's tough luck for Fritz—referring to the German who had been trepanned—just when his friends come he can't get up to watch them!' They are all like that. Do you wonder we are certain of victory?"

Champion Pekingese of America



New York, February 7.—A hitherto unknown dog must now be considered the champion Pekingese of America. Prince Kung of Alderbourne, a tiny bit of beautiful red silky hair has been awarded one leg on the big challenge cup offered by the late J. P. Morgan. Prince Kung, who is two years old and is owned by Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, of New York, president of the Pekingese Club of America, was brought to this country last July and was to be shown at the dog show at Newport in August, but was not in condition. Mrs. Van Beuren pointed the Prince especially for the sixth annual show of the Pekingese Club of America held in New York and carried off the premier honors. The trophy has to be won five times before it becomes the property of the owner.

The little dog could easily be contained in the huge cup and weighs but half as much.

SPENDING \$92,000,000 A DAY

Total Daily War Costs of Belligerents Put at Two-thirds More

A calculation based on all available information shows that the cost of the war to belligerents is over \$150,000,000 a day, although the actual expenditure is less—some \$92,000,000.

When a Premier, as in the case of Mr. Asquith, or a Minister of the Treasury, as in the case of M. Ribot, announces that the war is costing his country \$25,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a day his figures are based on the daily average of withdrawals during a certain period, just as a private individual might estimate his living expenses in a similar manner.

For neither takes into account depreciation of property or its profitable division or new productivity—so much is received or has been pledged, and so much is paid out or is pledged to be paid out; that is all.

As to the other elements which would enter into a correct total cost of the war which might tend to expand or contract the official estimates, nothing is certain. A year ago

one of the elements which entered into the cost of the war for the first five months was the withdrawal of certain millions of workmen from productive employment, but the cost can no longer include their productive loss to a nation, for their places have now been taken by others, and in many cases their industry has gone outside the country and has been replaced by another.

Tabulating the totals available give the following result represented in the most conservative form that the figures and contingent circumstances will allow:

England's daily expenditure	\$25,000,000
France's daily expenditure	15,000,000
Germany's daily expenditure	15,000,000
Austria-Hungary's daily expenditure	7,000,000
Italy's daily expenditure	5,000,000
Russia's daily expenditure	25,000,000

Total \$92,000,000
In considering these figures it should be remembered that a large amount of the British expenditure is included in loans to her allies, and that the comparative smallness of the figures of the Central Powers is due to their peculiar system of financial and industrial economy made necessary by their isolation and foreseen in their formative plans for self-support.—New York Times.

RIDER HAGGARD AIDS WELDING OF EMPIRE

Novelist Will Tour the World To Keep War Veterans On British Soil

HOME AID FOR COLONIES

Lord Curzon Among Those Back Of Project—Canada On His Itinerary

London, February 4.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Sir Rider Haggard has left England on a trip around the world, with a mission from the Royal Colonial Institute to investigate the chances for empire-building after the war. His plan, backed by the institute and its important officials, including Lord Curzon, is to prevent the emigration to foreign countries of soldiers and their families after the war, and to direct steady streams of these war veterans to the British colonies—South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the many insular colonies—thus recruiting the population with a sturdy and intelligent class, and holding them within the British Empire.

It is the latest phase of the Imperial movement, which seeks to bind together the mother country and the overseas dominions into a vast confederacy. The effect of the movement, of course, would be to keep war emigrants from going to the United States or South American countries, where their status as Imperial citizens eventually would be lost.

Sir Rider talked with The Associated Press correspondent just before starting on his trip. While he is one of the interesting literary figures of England, he is besides a Justice of the Peace of his home town in Norfolk and a student on land settlement, unemployment, and agriculture, and this qualification led to his choice as Commissioner.

He will go first to South Africa, then eastward to the Straits Settlements, Australia, New Zealand, and will be in the United States and Canada next Summer or Fall, going from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

"I am going to inquire," said Sir Rider, "into the possibilities of the British Empire, with reference to land settlement and employment of ex-service men after the war. It is obvious that, during the turmoil and change of conditions resulting from so great a struggle, a large number of men will become dissatisfied with their former employment."

"I am going merely to inquire and report and to form my own conclusions from what I see. That, I think, is a useful work, since it is foolish to put off such investigations till the war

ends, when there would be great difficulty in dealing with the matter. Indeed, the problem of land settlement is one which cannot be tackled in a hurry. My conclusions will be embodied in my report to the Royal Colonial Institute, and other resources of the Empire." Referring to the class of war veterans who would go out to replenish the colonial empire, Sir Rider said: "Such men as are being considered as possible emigrants would, of course, taken as a whole, be of the very highest class, soldiers and sailors who had been under discipline and shown themselves to possess the best qualities of manhood. Any portion of the colonies should be proud to see such men and their womankind arrive as an addition to their population, and I am quite sure many parts of the

Empire will welcome them. There is another thing I am sure will result, that the Empire will cease to be so fond of admitting Germans and other foreigners within its gates, and will prefer to stick to Anglo-Saxons." Sir Rider said he is not going in any business schemes of steamship promotion, land development, &c., which are on commercial lines, quite outside his mission, which is entirely on the political and Governmental side of building up the Empire by war settlers. At Sir Rider's official farewell from the Royal Colonial Institute Lord Curzon indicated further the purpose of this Empire mission. Most of the soldiers after the war, returning from an open-air life, would look elsewhere for a livelihood and would not choose the crowded life of England, he said.

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Eye Witness Gives First Description of Enthusiastic Reception

TURK CAPITAL ENTHUSED

Ride Through the Conquered Country Reveals Great Change

By Augustus F. Beach
(Staff correspondent of the International News Service and one of the seven neutral newspaper men on the first run of the re-established Orient Express from Berlin to Constantinople.)

Constantinople, January 17. (via Rotterdam, January 27).—The North Sea has been joined to the Sea of Marmora. Flying the flags of five nations from its engine head, the first Oriental express from Berlin to Constantinople drew into the Turkish capital tonight.

A blaze of light and a shrieking medley of cosmopolitan cheers completed the ceremony of christening the iron band with which Germany and her allies have welded the Balkans.

Outside of St. Stefano we were met by government representatives and officially welcomed, the speeches being made as we stood at a siding with a full moon and the stars as a light.

Thousands of Turks Cheer

Steaming slowly through St. Stefano we passed thousands of cheering and waving Turks. Crescent flags waved from the housetops along the whole route to the uttermost limits of Constantinople.

In numbers and enthusiasm the Turks surpassed all that had gone before. Tonight Constantinople is en fête in celebration of the event.

The West has met the East in Europe, and men of all nations are drinking to the prospects of the union, while the lights of Stamboul and Pera are blinking "good luck" across the waters of the Golden Horn.

The journey of 2,000 miles was completed in approximately sixty hours, close to schedule time.

We left Berlin at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Cheers from the multitude that filled the Friedrichstrasse station greeted the flag-bedecked locomotive that rolled into the station with our ears, all decorated with bands of evergreen and wreaths.

Perfection in Train Service

This train, we soon discovered, had been newly made, and the aim to make it the acme of perfection in transcontinental travel had been achieved. Nothing was missing, not even boot-jacks. Flowers were everywhere. The corridors were carpeted in a fashion of soft luxury that would do credit to midday's parlor.

Berlin sent us on the way with a last great salvo of cheers. As we drew southward all Germany seemed gathered at the stations to see us pass. Travelling sixty miles an hour we could faintly hear the cheers as we passed the stations and catch fleeting glimpses of school children, who seemed to be waving flags and singing, and lines of soldiers standing rigidly at salute.

First Reception at Breslau

Breslau gave us the first great reception. It was the first time Breslau had gathered in full force since Von Hindenburg drove the Russians from the back door of the city. Kandrin and Ogaberg welcomed us in similar fashion, and at midnight we slowly rolled into the great station of Budapest.

Here we found another overflow crowd. Everybody shook hands with everybody else. Everybody cheered, and new wreaths and new streamers were brought out and arranged on our engine and coaches.

Budapest is the one city in all of war-torn Europe where one still can tango and fox-trot and the cafes were emptied for an hour that the beauty and chivalry of gay Budapest might bid us welcome and speed us on.

No Hungarian hamlet, however small failed to acquaint us with the Hungarian delight over the Balkan outcome. Hungarian playfulness in all things is delightful. At three towns, whose names we could not catch, great open-air festivals were being held in our honor and we caught glimpses of pretty maidens in native garb prouetting to the strains of Hungarian music, which came to the train in sufficient volume to make us wish we might linger.

Scenes Along Route in Balkans

From the flat snow-covered plains of southern Hungary we now began to thread a new steepy way among the foothills of the southern Balkan range.

Poor Serbia we entered in the middle of the night. Belgrade once the capital of a spirited nation we passed long before the dawn.

All the country had been conquered to the point of extinction. A few peasants were to be seen trudging behind oxen or carrying huge loads on their backs but the principal signs of work were German and Bulgarian soldiers at work with Serbian prisoners on the railroad that is the new hope of Central Europe.

Nisch, to which the Serbian Government fled from Belgrade, and whence it fled later to the four winds, showed

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

14 Suits Now Equal One 'Gentleman'

Wardrobe Should Cost \$2,060, Tailors Decide—May Advise Pink Silk Corsets

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2.—The American man, to dress as a "gentleman," shouldn't think of having less than fourteen suits and ten overcoats, delegates to a convention of the National Association of Merchant Tailors of America said today. Then they exhibited an official clothes chart showing the conservative cost of this minimum wardrobe. It was \$2,060. Of course, this didn't

include boots, shirts, hats and other accessories. Among the necessary items were a white or light pearl gray Tuxedo for the warm months, \$80; blanket coat to be thrown over the shoulders of the golfer when making for the nineteenth hole, \$65; morning riding suit and afternoon riding frock, and a Persian lamb or mink skin lined top coat, \$300 (very conservative). Only three lounge suits are provided, an error that caused several of the tailors to cast their eyes askant. A large part of the day's session was devoted to discussion of the advisability of adopting a resolution recommending pink silk corsets for men. No action was taken. Another resolution, advocated but not yet adopted, urges Mayors never to think of stepping from their offices unless properly attired in frock coats.

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WAR WILL BE LONG, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

He Draws from American Civil War for Lessons on How To Raise a Great Army

(Associated Press)

Lord Northcliffe, seen by The Associated Press correspondent at his office on Printing House Square, recently declared that Great Britain was only just beginning the war, and expressed himself forcibly on the conscription issue.

"Your American civil war gave us some lessons on how an army had to be raised in a great emergency," he said. "What did Lincoln do when he needed men? He called for them; issued a proclamation calling them to the service of the Federal Government and putting it up to the Governors to furnish them—first, 100,000 men, then 250,000 men, then 500,000 men, and so on. And they had to be furnished; the men had to enlist or find substitutes; there were drafts and riots as there always are when slackers are made to do their duty to their country. And you got your army; not a volunteer army except in a nominal sense, but an army calculated in numbers in advance, adequate to the country's need. And we will be doing just what Grant did—fighting it out on that line if it takes all Summer—piling on more men, hammering at a given objective, and massing overwhelming numbers until they yield by the sheer weight of numbers. That was Grant's tactics, and it will be ours now that we have an army and are ready to begin."

"We will have another experience much like that in America, and it will be the same here in France and Germany, all through Europe, where great armies are being organized. You remember after the American civil war that the soldiers came back to civil life proud of their service for the country in the field. These returned soldiers were scattered all over the country, in every city and town, forming a vast aggregate sentiment and influence, with just pride in the achievement of having shared in serving the country in its need. Out of this sentiment came the Grand Army of the Republic, which took a hand in civil and political affairs, all bound together in a common impulse ramifying all over the country. And as a result you had soldier Presidents for twenty-five years—General Grant, General Garfield, General Hayes, General Harrison, and soldier candidates for President, Hancock, McClellan and the rest."

"And that will be our experience, here and in France, when this vast body of soldiers comes back to civil life. They will be the great controlling factor of our civil and public life, all of them proud of their service and inspired with a common sentiment. It will be even a greater influence than that of the returned soldiers in civil life in the United States, for we are sending six men to the front for every one man you sent, yes, six. Already there have been 3,000,000 men sent forward, and with those in process of enlistment and to be brought forward it will be 6,000,000. And they are the young and middle-aged men of the men of the future, those who will come back into our civil life and be the controlling influence of public opinion. Those will be the men who will shape our policies for us for the future and will make and unmake our ministries and governments, just as they did in America after the civil war."

"You remember what Oliver Wendell Holmes said about the slacker, the man who failed to respond to his country's need for military service, in his poem on the 'Sweet Little Man':

Now, then, three cheers for the Stay-at-Home Ranger!

Blow the great fish-horn and beat the big pan!

First in the field that is furthest from danger,

Take your white-feather plume, sweet little man!

"And peace?" was the query put to Lord Northcliffe.

"Peace! Before we are really ready for war!" he exploded, with an emphasis of disgust. "Why, any one who would attempt to talk peace on the streets of London or in any public place would be mobbed. A Quaker tried to make a peace speech the other day, and was silenced by an angry crowd. No, Sir, the word peace has disappeared from the English vocabulary. And that is a deep, underlying conviction in the very hearts of the people, who do not want peace and will not listen to talk of peace until this war is fought to a finish and won, honorably won, and the score with Germany settled for all time. It is the same in France, a deep-rooted feeling of the plain, French people—that the very existence of their race depends on the winning of this war. This overwhelming feeling is well recognized over here, and it needs no official envoys from the United States to gather it, for it is perfectly apparent for any one to see."

"Then the war will be long?" was suggested.

"Yes, very long," was the reply.

"In the end it may be narrowed down to a war between England and Germany—the supreme issue, which must be fought to a finish. Germany did not think England would come into this war. That was one instance where she was not efficient: she was not prepared for us. It is shown by the fact that she had few commerce destroyers at sea—less than a dozen, wasn't it?—and no means of preventing her own complete commercial paralysis by the British fleet. She had counted on a continental war, a land war, without England, and England's entry was her greatest surprise, completely destroying her projects, and calling for this colossal expenditure of men and supplies."

"But being in, England and Germany know there is something more than a continental land war at issue, great as that is, and that there is a racial mastery at stake—the Saxon or the Teuton, which civilization will go forward in the future, and which backward. Both of them cannot go forward together as in the past. The issue is too great for that and must be finally determined."

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Real Americans Won Over To British Ranks

Port Huron, Mich., February 9.

"The Great White Father" is going to visit Walpole Island, the only Indian reservation in this portion of the country, and before he makes his departure it is safe to estimate that at least three-score of the copper skinned inhabitants there will leave their squaws and papooses and depart overseas to fight for Great Britain.

The "Great White Father" is the Hon. W. J. Hanna of Barrie, Provincial Secretary of Ontario. It is by the former cognomen that he is known to Indians all over Canada. He goes to Walpole to tell the red men that their King again needs them, as he needed their forefathers in days gone by. Great preparations, including a mammoth war dance, are included in Mr. Hanna's plans.

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Submarine Sighted Upset in Big Storm

British Tramp Steamer Felicia Brings News Of Tragedy at Sea

Philadelphia, February 9.—Battered and storm-tossed by two weeks of incessant winter gales, the British tramp steamer Felicia, which arrived here today, thirteen days over-due from London, reports that two days out, in the midst of a terrific sea, her lookouts saw the hull of a submarine being tossed helplessly on mountainous waves.

They are of the opinion that the submarine must have been out of commission and her crew probably dead. The propellers were in the air and not turning, the craft having turned bottom up.

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Shanghai Rifle Association

The special competition of the above association at 900 yards was held on Tuesday 21st instant, under unfavorable weather conditions and there was a very poor attendance.

R. S. Chapman of "C" Class won the competition.

The following are the four best scores:

B. S. Chapman ... 43 plus 3 equal 46
W. E. Sauer 44
O. D. Rasmussen. 43
H. L. Rogers ... 40 plus 2 equal 42

Members are reminded that the monthly cup competitions will be held on the 30th and 31st instant.

H'KONG v. MANILA AT SOCCER

"Iron Bux," the lightweight boxer, who is now in Manila, is in receipt of a letter from the All-Indian Association football eleven of Hongkong, giving him power to make arrangements in the Philippines for a series of games to decide the championship of the Far East. It must be noted observes the Manila Bulletin, that Iron Bux was a football player of merit three years ago while he was at Hongkong, and he was then captain of the challenging Indian unit during the season when they ran away with the championship. The Indians from the neighboring Colony are willing to make the trip provided the home team pays their expenses and will play them a series of games to decide the Oriental championship.

The Hongkong Indians, continues our contemporary, are said to have made an enviable record against regimental English teams in the locality, the latest deed recorded in their career being a hard victory over the crack 87th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, ranked among the best units in Hongkong. The game, as recounted by many who saw the affair, was the cleanest and fastest game of soccer ever played at Hongkong, the Indians finally winning by the score of 2 to 0 after a thrilling battle featured by the sterling playing of both units.

There is no doubt but that the challenge will be accepted by the Bohemians although the matter of paying the entire expenses of the Hongkong team will be considered in detail before anything definite is done.

News Briefs

The Photographic Society of Shanghai will have a social evening at the Palace Hotel tonight. The program begins at 9 o'clock. There will be refreshments and dancing. The program follows: Song, "Thora," Mr. W. J. Haynes; dance, hornpipe, Mr. K. Bagdon; song, Miss Bucklar, character sketch, "Street Watchman," Mr. E. A. Dearn; Duet, "Life's Dream is over," Mrs. W. J. Vine and Mr. W. J. Haynes; humorous song, Mr. W. Ferguson; song, "When you come home," Mr. W. J. Haynes; dance, Irish jig, Mr. K. Bagdon; song, Mrs. W. J. Vine; monologue, "Urah Heep," Mr. E. A. Dearn; song, "Oh! My Garden full of Roses," Miss Bucklar; humorous song, Mr. W. Ferguson. Accompanist: Miss Eatman.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, will be held in the society's rooms on Thursday, March 30, at 5.30 p.m. to hear a lecture by Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, entitled "Recent research work in the Fauna of North China." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. The meeting is open to the public.

A confirmatory general meeting will be held at the Masonic Club at 6 o'clock next Tuesday, to confirm the resolutions passed at the annual meeting.

Dr. J. M. W. Farnham is to celebrate his 90th birthday and the 50th anniversary of his arrival in China at a meeting to be held by his friends in Martyn's Memorial Hall at the Y. M. C. A. building Saturday afternoon. A host of foreign and Chinese friends are expected to attend and congratulate Dr. Farnham on the occasion.

"The Great Chabert," one of America's famous magicians, will appear at the Victoria Theater tonight. The management announced that Chabert will introduce new tricks of his own invention. He has achieved marked success in India, Australia and other countries. He has with him Mr. Louis Slicker, an accomplished comedian.

Another social concert is to be given by the members of the Customs Club tomorrow evening.

A defective flue at No. 14 Ferry Road set fire to boarding in the servants quarters shortly after 10 o'clock last night. The Fire Brigade was called out and the flames were extinguished with very little damage to the building. Mr. Arnold Berg occupies the place.

Earlier in the day the Hongkong Company were called out on account of a man smoking in bed at a Sawgin Road house setting the place on fire. He was hurt more than the house was and had to be taken to hospital.

Armed robbers who are preying on Chinese of the settlement are increasing in boldness. Last night a robber band made a raid on a pawnshop at No. 415 Peking Road. There were four of the brigands, one of them armed with a revolver. They secured \$20 Mex and some small Japanese coins. This is the second robbery of the week in the downtown district. After the Poochow Road robbery in which a watchman was killed and \$8,000 in booty taken the Chinese constables downtown patrolled with fixed bayonets, in hopes that they would thus better cope with the situation.

Applegarth Answers Thompson's 'Defi.'



W. R. Applegarth, the English sprinter is out with a challenge to run the winner of the Powderhall (Edinburgh) sprint, R. Thompson who was stated to be ready to run any man in England. Applegarth's backer answers as follows:—"I will back Applegarth against Thompson over any distance from 100 yards to a furlong, the race to take place within two months, for any sum up to \$2,500 a side. Applegarth has done no running for some time and the time will be necessary in order to get him fit." Thompson won the Powderhall 130 yard handicap from 11½ yards in 12½ seconds, which would apparently make him easy for Applegarth.

Annual Prize Distribution Of Public School for Girls

The annual prize distribution of the Shanghai Public School for Girls took place at the Olympic Theater yesterday at 5.30 p.m. The theater was packed. The program opened with "La Marseillaise," sung by twenty young voices in perfect French. Miss A. Soyka followed with two well-rendered pianoforte solos.

A well arranged wand drill and several songs by various forms followed, but certainly the hit of the function was the singing of Miss M. Herzberg, Miss H. MacGregor, and Miss F. Madar. The other great attraction was a scene from Peter Pan, Miss D. Pearson as Peter Pan, Miss L. Focken as Tinka Bell, Miss E. Simons as Wendy, Miss G. Pearson as John, and Miss O. French as Michael all helped to make the play a huge success. The fairies and the pirates too, were first rate, and Captain Hook, played by Miss D. Sorms created no end of laughter.

At the conclusion of a long and very successful program, Mrs. W. L. Merriman presented the prizes. Among those present on the platform were Mr. E. C. Pearce, Mr. W. L. Merriman, and Mr. C. P. Dawson. Miss Paterson, Headmistress, and her excellent staff, were the recipients of hearty congratulations on the results of their work. The following is the list of prize winners:—

(Certificates were awarded only to the scholars whose marks approximated to those of winners of prizes, and whose work and conduct were considered worthy of Honorable Mention.)

The St. George's Prize.—Presented by the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George.—Emily Day.

The D. E. J. Abraham Prize for English.—Presented by D. E. J. Abraham, Esq.—Margaret Bojeson.

The Thorne Prizes (English Essay).—Founded by the late Cornelius Thorne, Esq.
(1) H. MacGregor (Kid)
(2) M. Toeg (Touchstone)
Honorable Mention:—(1) M. Herzberg, (2) M. Bojeson, (3) R. Cantorovich.

The French Prizes.—Presented by the Alliance Française.
(1) R. Cantorovich.
(2) H. MacGregor.

Form Prizes

VI. (1) C. Soelberg
(2) C. Remedios
V. Upper M. Bojeson
V. Lower (1) F. Ferris
(2) W. Pearson
IV. E. Smith

III. Upper (1) A. Soyka
(2) J. Wegener
III. Lower (1) E. French
(2) E. Soelberg
(2) J. Davy) Tie.
(2) W. Moses)

II. (1) M. Foox
(2) D. Pearson
I. (1) G. Pearson
(2) E. Simons

Writing Form II. (1) V. Diercks
(2) A. MacLennan

Form I. (1) N. Diercks
(2) H. Schultz
Honorable Mention (1) G. Pearson
(2) E. Simons
(3) G. Cohen

Geography (1) H. MacGregor
(2) C. Soelberg
(H.M.) F. Ferris

History (1) K. Sudka
(2) L. Nobliston
(H.M.) (1) M. Bojeson
(2) E. Smith
(3) M. Macintosh
(4) G. Rowland

English Language and Literature Form VI. H. MacGregor 79
V. Lower F. Ferris 80
IV. E. Smith 82
III. A. Soyka 84
II. M. Foox 83
I. E. Simons 93
L. Weinberg 91
(H.M.) G. Pearson
L. Nobliston
J. Wegener

Physiology (H.M.) H. MacGregor
M. Bojeson
C. Soelberg
C. Remedios
F. Lee

Botany E. Day
(H.M.) E. Smith

Nature Knowledge (1) L. Nobliston
(2) A. Pearson
(H.M.) (1) J. Solomon
(2) J. Wegener

Art Medal C. Remedios
(H.M.) M. Bojeson
L. Allen
E. Levi
L. Turner
A. Pearson

French M. Bojeson
E. Jurgens
(H.M.) C. Remedios
W. Pearson
A. Soyka
L. Nobliston
M. Foox
L. Weinberg
E. Simons

Shorthand R. Cantorovich
C. Soelberg
(H.M.) A. Barrore
F. Madar

German

(1) M. Herzberg
(2) H. Cantorovich
(H.M.) L. Nobliston
F. Cantorovich
E. Soelberg
J. Halberg
A. Soyka

Examination M. Bojeson 81
E. Smith 77
(H.M.) H. MacGregor
C. Soelberg
F. Ferris
A. Soyka
G. Pearson
E. Simons

Scripture R. Cantorovich
M. Bojeson
(H.M.) M. Toeg
L. Nobliston
K. Sudka
R. Solomon
A. Soyka

Arithmetic C. Remedios 90%
W. Pearson 77%
E. Smith 85%
M. Cantorovich 94%
(H.M.) C. Soelberg
A. Soyka
L. Weinberg
G. Pearson
A. Logan
E. Simons
S. Remedios
N. Diercks

Music Piano A. Soyka
Theory F. Madar
(H.M.) M. Bojeson
M. Toeg
E. Ward

Cambridge Certificates Senior: Y. Allen 6 sect.
M. Dierckling 6 "
W. Ferguson 6 "
N. MacDonald 6 "
Junior: R. Cantorovich 7 "
M. Herzberg 5 "
H. MacGregor 6 "
F. Madar 6 "
L. Morgan 5 "
K. Sudka 7 "
C. Soelberg 7 "

Preliminary: F. Ferris 6 "
M. Gross 6 "
E. Lewis 5 "
R. Solomon 6 "

Gardening.—Awarded to the best School garden.—Jennie Goldman.
General Knowledge.—Helen MacGregor.

SEAMEN'S MISSION AGAIN FINDS ITSELF IN NEED

Sir Everard Fraser Presides At Annual Meeting; Plans For Collecting Money

The hole in the purse of the Seamen's Church and Mission Society has not been mended yet and again, at the annual meeting, yesterday, held at the Cathedral School, under the chairmanship of Sir E. D. H. Fraser, the cry went up for still more money.

They passed the report and accounts and elected a committee consisting of the Dean, the Senior Naval Officer, the Naval Chaplain, the Shipping Vice-Consul, Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Rev. W. H. Price, C. M. G. Burnie, E. W. H. Carpenter (Hon. Treasurer), A. R. Duncan, E. C. Emmett, E. B. C. Hornell (Hon. Secretary), R. S. Ivy, P. M. B. Lake,

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ANNOUNCING THE New Royal Model 10



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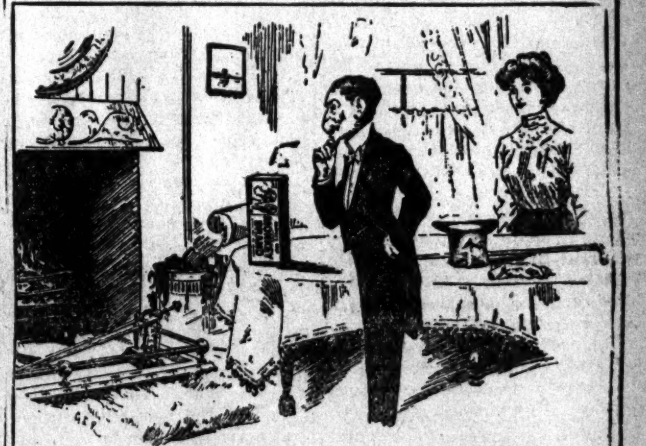
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TAKE THE DINING ROOM—

MONKEY BRAND

is more than at home there. Though its uses in the kitchen are proverbial, there are uses for Monkey Brand in every room in every home. Try it in your own rooms!

It will shine the fire irons—clean the brasswork—improve the tilework—add lustre to the glassware—revive the paintwork—move all trace of rust, tarnish and dullness from the home. Monkey Brand is a clean, wholesome, non-greasy Cleanser and Polisher.

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Rebirth of a Nation Edition OF THE CHINA PRESS

The Chinese Section of The Rebirth of A Nation Edition is now out of the press and can be obtained at the Offices of THE CHINA PRESS, 41, Canton Road, Shanghai. The publication is a translation into Chinese of the English Edition, issued as a supplement to THE CHINA PRESS, on October 26.

It contains numerous illustrations and interesting articles on China by well-known writers.

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If you hired fifty men, dressed them as town criers, gave each a bell and instructed them to cry your want up one street and down another, you couldn't begin to reach the people that a small WANT AD would reach in THE CHINA PRESS in one day.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor

WEATHER

The anti-cyclone continues to assert itself on northern China. Strong monsoon from northwest, north of the 36th parallel and from north-east in the south. Fine weather.

MARRIAGE

SMITH-BEARD: On March 23, 1916, at Union Church, in the presence of the American Vice-Consul, Walter A. Adams, by the Rev. P. F. Price, Mr. Cecil Hiawatha Smith to Miss Millie Shouer Beard.

9165

SHANGHAI, MARCH 24, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Republic Saved; What Next?

THE effort to overthrow the Republic of China and put a Monarchy in its place has failed. Out of the mystery and obscurity that surround Chinese politics one plain fact has emerged and that is that China wants a republic. The small group of politicians in Peking composing the Chouanhuai, which heralded far and wide the news that China was tired of the republic, that it had proved a failure and that the country was unanimously demanding a monarchy with Yuan Shih-k'ai as Emperor, was mistaken.

Less than three months ago, General Tsai Ao declared the independence of Yunnan. Shortly afterward Kweichow seceded. A few days ago Kwangsi followed suit and reports became current that Hunan and Kwangtung were getting ready to join their sister provinces. It was becoming evident that the south was solidly against the monarchy and rapidly gaining in strength. Meantime events had plainly proved to Yuan Shih-k'ai that the North was by no means to be depended upon. Scores of his oldtime friends were cold and unmoved by the arguments for a monarchy and refused to take a hand in its promotion. Many of the leading officials of the republic withdrew from office, and all pleas to them, both on patriotic and personal grounds, failed to move them.

Skilful management by the Monarchists who were well organized, for a time made it appear as if there was a very large demand for a Monarchy; in fact they set up the claim that the country was unanimous in the matter. Carefully managed elections were held and these went off so well that the Monarchists felt warranted in launching preparations for the coronation. They fixed up a throne room and a throne, designed a new flag, graciously accepted high titles of nobility for themselves, caused Peking to be decorated and finally pushed things along to a stage where the Monarchy seemed to be accepted as a fact. Yuan had accepted the Crown but in deference to the protest of the Entente Powers, headed by Japan, had deferred the official enthronement.

But all this grandeur was artificial. It was not the real thing. The monarchical movement was based on the assumption that the people as a mass were indifferent as to the form of their government; and this was a false assumption, for the people, of all classes, have shown conclusively that they do care and care greatly; so much indeed that they were willing to take the field and if need be lay down their lives for the Republic. When this became plain to Yuan Shih-k'ai, shrewd and adroit politician that he is, he lost no time in summoning a conference at the Palace and cancelling the whole monarchical movement.

In this connection it must be said that Yuan could have gone on and made a fight for the Throne. He had not lost control of his well-equipped and well-trained army. Seeing that to go on with the fight would entail great sacrifice of life and all the suffering and devastation consequent upon a great civil war, he voluntarily abandoned whatever of personal ambition to sit upon the Throne of China he may have cherished; he abandoned all special ambitions in this direction for his family and for his numerous and staunch friends.

And for this, in turning to the future, Yuan Shih-k'ai must be given credit. And in considering this future there are problems now grown graver than ever, for the people of China to turn over in their minds. The Anti-Yuan element undoubtedly is jubilant over the

turn of events. It will be inclined to think that by pressing now it can drive Yuan from power and force him into retirement. Already there is talk of making Li Yuan-hung provisional president for two years in order to hold the country together until arrangements can be perfected for holding an election for President and Parliament.

But in following this program it is likely that the Anti-Yuanists will encounter violent opposition in the ranks of the Republicans who have been fighting alongside of them to keep Yuan off the Throne. There are many adherents of the Republic who want Yuan Shih-k'ai for President. They want a Republic and they want Yuan Shih-k'ai at the head of it. If a Monarchy had been forced upon the country they would have wanted Yuan to be the Emperor. They merely fought him to save the Republic. In other words there is a powerful pro-Yuan faction just as there is a powerful anti-Yuan faction.

The Republicans and the anti-Yuanists have now won a victory. They have forced the monarchists to abandon their program and Yuan has cancelled the monarchical movement. That is what they were fighting to accomplish. They fought to save the republic and they saved it. On the theory that they do not now want to turn the Republic over to those who wished to destroy it they may feel inclined to oppose Yuan's continuance in office as President. From the Mandate which we publish this morning it is evident that Yuan considers that he is still President. In view of recent events it is probable Yuan has little desire to remain in office but there is a vast number of powerful Chinese who will wish him to retain the presidency, for the reason that they consider him the strongest man available for the post. It will not come as a surprise if Yuan attempts to resign his office but if he does so it is likely he will find himself being urged to reconsider his decision.

It is a time of crisis in China as well as elsewhere. It may be the part of wisdom for the Chinese to insist upon Yuan retaining office for the present.

Meantime the Lifayuan which has been drafting a constitution for a Monarchy no doubt will now proceed with the work of drafting one for a Republic, and in a short time, providing the Republicans in Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi keep their demands within reason, the country will have righted itself, and will be going along in much the same way that it would have been going had the monarchical movement never been launched.

Travellettes

Wheeling

IN the first place, it must be explained that Wheeling is a metropolis unavoidably misrepresented by the census bureau. Its city limits left it room to spare sixty years ago, when they were first surveyed, but today Wheeling slopes over the edges into the county in every direction.

It has about three times as many inhabitants as it is officially given credit for. This gives it the advantage of being able to claim more retail stores per thousand of population than any other American city. Knowing this, you will not be surprised to find a metropolis of size, substance and dignity. Not many years ago, Wheeling was the favorite rendezvous for the men from the mines and oil fields who had accumulated money and an ingraining desire for excitement. In those days, Wheeling was a rippling, wide-open town. Now she is more prosperous than ever, but the lid is on tight.

Both the city and the state are dry, and it is the general opinion that the opposition could not get the two-thirds vote necessary to change the order of things. So Wheeling has converted her famous bar-rooms into lunch rooms and barber shops and pool halls. And the man from the hills with a roll in his jeans quaffs ginger ale, attends the movies and goes soberly to bed.

Stogies and railroad lanterns are the two things for which Wheeling is famous. Wheeling stogies are locally known as the cannot-hurt-you smoke, and a large proportion of the citizens certainly seem to proceed on that assumption. The stogie may be said to be an integral part of the Wheeling countenance. It disproves the old saying that a prophet is never known in his own country, for the Wheeling stogie is undoubtedly more popular at home than abroad.

Hope

Knicker—After prison reform, what? Bocker—Perhaps some day they will reform the home.

YOUR OWN DETECTIVE

By Frederic J. Haskin

HOW do you wear your hat? Do you jam it on the back of your head, wear it sedately straight up and down, or tilt it over one ear? This detail of daily demeanor has become worth watching, along with a number of other minor matters, because one of the new class of investigators they are developing in Europe is likely to read your past and your character in it.

The new European experts have been confining the application of their work largely to criminal science so far, but their methods can be used by any intelligent man in his daily business. They tell you how to read what the other fellow is thinking and feeling, especially when he wants you to believe he is thinking and feeling something else. When you put a price on a piece of land and the buyer almost falls out of his chair in surprise, you can tell, if you know what to look for, whether that surprise is real or not. When you strike the head of your department for a raise, and he is horrified, you want to know whether the horror is genuine or assumed.

The new methods are based on the fact that there is a part of us—the subconscious part—that is largely beyond our control. The more we are interested in something else, the more the subconscious goes its own sweet way. And for every emotion, the subconscious mind sets in motion some little gesture, some apparently unimportant little twitch of the face, turn of the head, change of the eye. The real personality, the real John Smith, has nothing to say about those little gestures. He can't stop them. If you know what to look for, you can come pretty close to the truth about John Smith.

In Europe this new science of gestures has been applied to the court room. Experience has proved that it is entirely beyond the powers of the average man to describe a thing the way he actually saw it. Days are spent in hearing testimony which is absolutely untrustworthy. Lawyers are now able to save a great deal of time by employing their knowledge of typical gestures. When a man makes a resolution he suddenly compresses his lips and makes a slight backward motion of the body. When you resolve that you are going to perform a certain action you set your lips and perhaps push back your chair. Then you begin to think it out. You cannot imagine yourself making an important resolution with your mouth open. The lawyer, then, watching the prisoner, detects a sudden compression of the lips and an almost imperceptible backward movement of the body as the man moves in his chair. The last piece of evidence brought forward by a witness declared that the prisoner was seen at a certain place at a certain time. The lawyer now knows that the accused has resolved to deny it.

The same thing is noticeable with the jury. When a jurymen sits back in his chair with his lips closely set, it is conclusive proof that he has formed his opinion and that thereafter nothing can change it. By the nature of the evidence preceding this attitude the criminal lawyer can determine what that opinion is. If condemnatory, the verdict will be "guilty;" if favorable, he will vote for acquittal.

The eyes are always infallible barometers of the emotions, especially the pupil of the eye which dilates and contracts under great mental stress. A man may be weak with pent-up anger and outwardly serene with the exception of his eyes, the pupils of which will be contracted and have an unnatural glitter. Sparkling eyes are always an indication of inward hysteria, the sparkle in reality being an intensified secretion of tears.

The quick closing of the eyes is indicative of unpleasant shock. The lawyer produces the knife of the accused which was found near the scene of the murder. The man in the

dock instantly veils his eyes and slightly lifts his hand as if to shrink from it. Unconscious that he has made these typical gestures, however, he swears that the knife does not belong to him and he has never seen it before.

The simulation of various emotions, at all times very difficult unless the person be peculiarly gifted, is next to impossible in a court room. In cases where it has been attempted the effort was easily discernible and deceived no one. Astonishment, for example, is expressed by raising the hands in the air, often covering the mouth with the palm. This gesture is so entirely inadvertent that any deliberate simulation of it would be perfectly obvious.

One of the hardest emotions to detect is that of scorn, for it is one which people go to the most pains to conceal. There are many persons for whom you may feel contempt, but out of a sense of politeness or expediency you cannot show it. The keen observer, however, can always detect the presence of scorn. It is characterized by an artificial tone of the voice almost nasal, and a dilation of the nostrils. The shoulders are also raised, as if the person were trying by main force to lift himself into another atmosphere. Sometimes the breath is rapidly inhaled through the nostrils, producing a sort of sniff.

The exhibition of scorn in the court room is always considered a good sign by the criminal lawyer. It is difficult for a man with a very guilty conscience to feel scorn for another. It is sometimes simulated, but in such cases is always accompanied by what is meant to be a deprecating smile. Real scorn does not smile. If a man has just uttered a slander against you and you are scornfully angry, you do not feel like smiling.

Every one of the emotions has its significant and typical gestures. Defiance and spite, which are a combination of resolution and scorn, are expressed by clenching the teeth or baring them slightly. This is always accompanied by a frown, while the breath is inhaled rapidly through the nostrils.

Rage is characterized by many gestures. The person's body is held rigidly erect or thrown well forward. His muscles are contracted and his mouth and teeth pressed tightly together. The voice is vibrant, or lower than usual with a touch of hoarseness. The forehead is wrinkled and the face either flushed or pale. All of these signs do not necessarily appear at once, but separately or all together, they are typical. Resignation is characterized by the unconscious folding of the hands in the lap and a slight droop of the shoulders.

The hands, although held carefully in the lap, tell much. The involuntary clench of the fingers in anger, the cramped fingers expressing pain, or any of the other spasmodic and nervous movements of the hands and fingers are keenly observed by the criminal lawyer.

In women the feet are most expressive. Unable to give vent to their anger by stamping their feet, they press their toes close to the ground. When embarrassed they turn their toes inward and describe circles and curves on the floor. When impatient they tap the floor with great rapidity, first with the heel and then the toe. Of course these movements seem perfectly obvious, but when there is just the faintest suggestion of them it requires very keen perception to see them at all.

A prisoner may keep his secret for months, but in the end his gestures will tell the truth to the trained observer. The shifty man in business, the woman who is trying to hide the truth, the acquaintance who poses as a friend while he really dislikes you—they are all betraying themselves every minute, if you only know what to watch. It is no more than a plain statement of fact that murder will out, and not only murder but everything else that a man feels and tries to hide. Learn to look, and you will see.

A League of Nations To Enforce Peace

How Neutral Powers Could Aid In the Fulfillment of A Great Hope

By John Bates Clark

(Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University)

The belligerent nations have now fought over a year and a half and can fight as much longer without bankruptcy.

Though they should spend \$100,000,000 a day for a thousand consecutive days, their outlays would fall short of their total resources; and if they should fight for ten years, their lands would still remain, with most of their buildings and other improvements, and so would their railways, harbors, mines and canals.

But what will be the condition of the countries if peace shall come at the end of three years of warfare?

The productive properties that will remain will be mortgaged to the creditors of the States. Taxation will have reached a limit that will confiscate a large share of every income.

There will be a need of costly reforms and a demand for them backed by a new and powerful democracy.

Unless something new and effective can be done to make great armaments unnecessary the old rivalry in enlarging them will continue.

One Way of Escape

There is one possible escape from this, and only one—namely, a league of nations that can preserve the peace and make great armaments gradually less necessary. What the world is fighting for now is security against more fighting.

Every nation thinks it more important that peace should stay when it comes than that it should come at any particular time. The Teutons would like to insure this by conquering their enemies and making themselves dominant, and the allies have a like ambition.

In the one case there would be a Pax Romana—a peace by the supremacy of a single Power, and in the other there would be peace by a league of a considerable number of the European nations and one Asiatic Power.

Conceivably a single union might embrace all of these States. The two warring leagues might lay aside their enmities and form as it were, a great trust for the protection of mankind. They might bury the hatchet, as rival producers bury it for their own mutual benefit. That would preserve peace while the great union should last. The conditions that make such a union difficult to form would make it difficult to preserve. It would seethe with jealousies and be in perpetual danger of disruption.

The German power, which has called the rival union into being, may help in an essential way to preserve it. It may furnish a needed bond of union capable of holding the members together until the strength of the union shall be fully developed.

An Advantage

Even a strict neutral can see that the Entente has an advantage over the combination which is opposed to it as the nucleus of a League of Peace.

It is composed of a number of nations of co-ordinate rank, and no one of them has in recent years aspired to conquer another.

There is little danger that the Entente would harbor designs against the independence of the smaller European States. Between the several members there is a certain balance of power, and no one of them would dare make conquests in Europe at the expense of the others. The union could offer to the smaller nations a trustworthy guaranty of their territory and their independence.

With the terrible cost of this war in view and with some such league as the sole guaranty against another one, as well as the sole means of escaping from crushing military burdens, what possible reason is there for not creating it?

If, at the outset, it were necessary that all nations should join it, the difficulties would indeed be serious, but they would be small in the case of a league which should evolve naturally out of an existing combination.

Good Philosophy

If you are placed among the lowly, Be no longer sad or solemn; You may be needed as a filler. At the bottom of life's column.

Fresh Air Treatment in Michigan

(From the Allegan News)
Mr. and Mrs. John Annis are ill with the grip and confined to their beds this week on the Paw Paw road.

On Facing Death

An Article Straight From The Trenches

By a Former Member of The Daily Mail Staff

If I were asked to tell the most extraordinary fact about life out here I should say it is the absence or fewness of new emotions of any kind and the rarity of fear.

And it is true that when the western front is not active, when, in fact, it is as this winter has seen it, life here is not very fearful, and is such that the ordinary man with the average amount of courage and the average amount of nervousness may live without serious injury to body or nervous system.

Whether or not one can indict, on these facts, the colonel of the novel who used to tell us men of ignorant peace that the man who said shell fire left him unmoved was a liar and a coward to boot is doubtful; for the colonel thought no doubt of heavy shell fire in the open when men fell in heaps, whereas we have the protection of trenches so good that except in heavy bombardments casualties are not numerous.

I remember when we left England the physically bravest among us said, "I expect to be blue with funk the first time we are shelled and probably jump the first week or two in trenches, and I recall that the first time we came out of trenches we confided to one another that it wasn't half so awful as we had expected, and one said, quite honestly too, 'I think men who are frightened by it exist only in penny novelettes.'"

So that the "story" of the western front on average days is that going to war is just a huge "business"—so many days in trenches, with dirt, fatigue, loss of sleep, and anxious moments, and then so many days out, with concerts and little dinners perhaps, and certainly baths, a change of underclothes, tolerably good food, reading and writing, much football, and long nights of blessed sleep.

And if I were to reduce these facts to figures I would say that, given ordinary fortune in the ordinary spell in the trenches, the odds are 100 to 1 that you do not receive a scratch and about 300 to 1 that you are not killed.

I base the figures on the casualties my battalion has suffered in trenches in different parts of the line. Obviously these figures are very reassuring to the most nervous of men and to those who by reason of their responsibilities at home have least desire to die. But this common-sense confidence was not operative the first day in trenches or the first time under shell fire.

Yet our indifference was, I say it emphatically, as great then as it has ever been since. And the reason was, firstly, that we were so intensely interested in everything that we had little time to think of danger; secondly, that the trenches gave, and rightly, a sense of security that is soon found justified; and thirdly, that the Army routine had already robbed the imagination among us of a good deal of that nervous tension and that imagination that were ours in civil life, and that we were consequently slow to realise danger.

Impressions of first facing death must of necessity be personal, but in all probability they applied to most of us. I first ran imminent risk of being killed when I stood at night as a sentry with my head above the parapet.

It was dark. I stared out towards the German lines two hundred yards away, faintly discerning our barbed wire five yards away.

Shells, Trench Mortars, and Mines

It was quiet, and I reasoned that I was really very safe, because they could not see me, and even if they could my own rifle shooting told me that a head is not always hit at short range. True, my rifle firing told me where I was, but the flash of a rifle is

momentary, followed by blackness, and no matter how good your eyesight is you cannot very definitely fix in the dark the spot where a flash came from a second before. You may fix it to a yard, but a head is small and the head may be shifted a yard or two away.

Further, not only had sentries already stood unhit in that spot for hours that night, but sentries were standing so at intervals both in our lines and those of the enemy from the North Sea to Switzerland, cheerfully and unconcernedly.

But what of the machine guns, you may say, that sweep or traverse the parapets, covering every inch of them from time to time? True, the great danger lies there. But a machine gun makes a big noise, a clackety-clack that can be heard a long way, and unless you have the misfortune to be standing at the spot where the gun is first aimed you have ample time to "duck" your head while the bullets fly overhead. So sentry-go seemed, and is, tolerably safe.

Shells are different, trench mortars are different, mines are different; but a somewhat similar common-sense reasoning is applicable to them all. I was walking along a road behind the trenches one morning, a road bounded by fields on the right and scattered houses on the left. I was alone, making my way with a message to a working party. It was a calm, glorious morning. The war seemed a long way off.

Suddenly there was a whistling, a whistling that every instant was nearer, then a bang, and thirty yards away in the field a little fountain of black earth, a round hole, and bits of earth or metal whizzing past my head. I screwed my head round, stopped, and when the whistling stopped walked on. A man poked his head out of a house, grinned, and went in again. That was my first shell.

Doing Something for England

Another came a few moments later. The same whistling bits, and this time a rather uncomfortable feeling and a strange idea, that to turn one's collar up would be a good plan. The correct thing, I had read, was to throw oneself on the ground—but the road was dirty, and lying down seemed decidedly *infra dig.* The correct thing, I assured myself, was to walk on as unconcerned as might be—and, anyway, there was plenty of room for shells to fall without hitting me and

Another shell and a bursting out of a house of some Scottish soldiers laughing and asking each other what color of wooden cross they wanted.

As we marched back in our four small high-explosive shells in ruined houses ten yards to our left. At every whistle we "ducked" our heads a bit, still marching, of course, and after every report we looked at each other and laughed. And we all thought that the space occupied by each one of us was infinitesimal, and that the chance of being hit by a shell fired at nothing in particular was remote.

Similarly, mines cannot explode everywhere, and they do not go up every day. Even—and this is the worst case—if you know the trench you are in is in mind it is highly unlikely that it will go up while you are in it. And, as for trench mortars, well, you may see them coming wobbling through the air, and you may run for a second or two without the danger zone.

Remembering all of these things as we do, and having in addition either a profound belief that Providence will look after us or a stoical fixed idea of the inexorable character of Fate—that what will be will be—it is easy to account for lack of real fear, and for the cheerfulness that almost every man has, and that remains his most valuable asset.

Another fact induces cheerfulness—that we are doing something for England and that we may say with Rupert Brooke—

Now, God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour, but the main reason, after the glamour of the first few weeks has gone, lies in the reduction of the war to a personal equation, with the resultant fact that the odds are tremendously in one's favor.

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Tsetse Fly Carries Disease

SCIENTISTS are continually discovering new relations between disease and insect pests. It has lately been announced that the African sleeping sickness, which attacks so many Englishmen in the South African provinces and frequently annihilates large numbers of natives, is caused by the bite of the Tsetse fly. The bite of this fly introduces microscopic parasites into the blood. These multiply and frequently cause death. There is no cure. The only safeguard is protection from the bite.

The mosquito is responsible for yellow fever in the tropics, and malaria in the temperate zones. Fleas cause cholera, typhus comes invariably from the bite of the body louse, and spotted fever has now been traced to the wood tick. The discovery of the cause of these diseases, which in times past have caused great epidemics involving much loss of life, is the first step towards overcoming them.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 23, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	per tael 1920
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-8 1/2 Tls.	1.33
Rechn. @ 72 1/2—Mex \$	10.08
Peking Bar	374
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s

Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.33
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 47
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-8 1/2
London	Demand 2-8 1/2
India	T.T. 202 1/2
Paris	T.T. 385
Paris	Demand 385 1/2
New York	T.T. 64 1/2
New York	Demand 65
Hongkong	T.T. 73 1/2
Japan	T.T. 77 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 154

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-9 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-9 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-10 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 404 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 66 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	8 1/4
1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2	16 1/2
3/4	6 3/4	12 3/4	24 3/4
1	8 1/2	16 1/2	32 1/2
1 1/4	10 1/4	20 1/4	40 1/4
1 1/2	12 1/2	24 1/2	48 1/2
1 3/4	14 3/4	28 3/4	56 3/4
2	16 1/2	32 1/2	64 1/2
2 1/4	18 1/4	36 1/4	72 1/4
2 1/2	20 1/2	40 1/2	80 1/2
2 3/4	22 3/4	44 3/4	88 3/4
3	24 1/2	48 1/2	96 1/2
3 1/4	26 1/4	52 1/4	104 1/4
3 1/2	28 1/2	56 1/2	112 1/2
3 3/4	30 3/4	60 3/4	120 3/4
4	32 1/2	64 1/2	128 1/2
4 1/4	34 1/4	68 1/4	136 1/4
4 1/2	36 1/2	72 1/2	144 1/2
4 3/4	38 3/4	76 3/4	152 3/4
5	40 1/2	80 1/2	160 1/2
5 1/4	42 1/4	84 1/4	168 1/4
5 1/2	44 1/2	88 1/2	176 1/2
5 3/4	46 3/4	92 3/4	184 3/4
6	48 1/2	96 1/2	192 1/2
6 1/4	50 1/4	100 1/4	200 1/4
6 1/2	52 1/2	104 1/2	208 1/2
6 3/4	54 3/4	108 3/4	216 3/4
7	56 1/2	112 1/2	224 1/2
7 1/4	58 1/4	116 1/4	232 1/4
7 1/2	60 1/2	120 1/2	240 1/2
7 3/4	62 3/4	124 3/4	248 3/4
8	64 1/2	128 1/2	256 1/2
8 1/4	66 1/4	132 1/4	264 1/4
8 1/2	68 1/2	136 1/2	272 1/2
8 3/4	70 3/4	140 3/4	280 3/4
9	72 1/2	144 1/2	288 1/2
9 1/4	74 1/4	148 1/4	296 1/4
9 1/2	76 1/2	152 1/2	304 1/2
9 3/4	78 3/4	156 3/4	312 3/4
10	80 1/2	160 1/2	320 1/2
10 1/4	82 1/4	164 1/4	328 1/4
10 1/2	84 1/2	168 1/2	336 1/2
10 3/4	86 3/4	172 3/4	344 3/4
11	88 1/2	176 1/2	352 1/2
11 1/4	90 1/4	180 1/4	360 1/4
11 1/2	92 1/2	184 1/2	368 1/2
11 3/4	94 3/4	188 3/4	376 3/4
12	96 1/2	192 1/2	384 1/2
12 1/4	98 1/4	196 1/4	392 1/4
12 1/2	100 1/2	200 1/2	400 1/2
12 3/4	102 3/4	204 3/4	408 3/4
13	104 1/2	208 1/2	416 1/2
13 1/4	106 1/4	212 1/4	424 1/4
13 1/2	108 1/2	216 1/2	432 1/2
13 3/4	110 3/4	220 3/4	440 3/4
14	112 1/2	224 1/2	448 1/2
14 1/4	114 1/4	228 1/4	456 1/4
14 1/2	116 1/2	232 1/2	464 1/2
14 3/4	118 3/4	236 3/4	472 3/4
15	120 1/2	240 1/2	480 1/2
15 1/4	122 1/4	244 1/4	488 1/4
15 1/2	124 1/2	248 1/2	496 1/2
15 3/4	126 3/4	252 3/4	504 3/4
16	128 1/2	256 1/2	512 1/2
16 1/4	130 1/4	260 1/4	520 1/4
16 1/2	132 1/2	264 1/2	528 1/2
16 3/4	134 3/4	268 3/4	536 3/4
17	136 1/2	272 1/2	544 1/2
17 1/4	138 1/4	276 1/4	552 1/4
17 1/2	140 1/2	280 1/2	560 1/2
17 3/4	142 3/4	284 3/4	568 3/4
18	144 1/2	288 1/2	576 1/2
18 1/4	146 1/4	292 1/4	584 1/4
18 1/2	148 1/2	296 1/2	592 1/2
18 3/4	150 3/4	300 3/4	600 3/4
19	152 1/2	304 1/2	608 1/2
19 1/4	154 1/4	308 1/4	616 1/4
19 1/2	156 1/2	312 1/2	624 1/2
19 3/4	158 3/4	316 3/4	632 3/4
20	160 1/2	320 1/2	640 1/2
20 1/4	162 1/4	324 1/4	648 1/4
20 1/2	164 1/2	328 1/2	656 1/2
20 3/4	166 3/4	332 3/4	664 3/4
21	168 1/2	336 1/2	672 1/2
21 1/4	170 1/4	340 1/4	680 1/4
21 1/2	172 1/2	344 1/2	688 1/2
21 3/4	174 3/4	348 3/4	696 3/4
22	176 1/2	352 1/2	704 1/2
22 1/4	178 1/4	356 1/4	712 1/4
22 1/2	180 1/2	360 1/2	720 1/2
22 3/4	182 3/4	364 3/4	728 3/4
23	184 1/2	368 1/2	736 1/2
23 1/4	186 1/4	372 1/4	744 1/4
23 1/2	188 1/2	376 1/2	752 1/2
23 3/4	190 3/4	380 3/4	760 3/4
24	192 1/2	384 1/2	768 1/2
24 1/4	194 1/4	388 1/4	776 1/4
24 1/2	196 1/2	392 1/2	784 1/2
24 3/4	198 3/4	396 3/4	792 3/4
25	200 1/2	400 1/2	800 1/2
25 1/4	202 1/4	404 1/4	808 1/4
25 1/2	204 1/2	408 1/2	816 1/2
25 3/4	206 3/4	412 3/4	824 3/4
26	208 1/2	416 1/2	832 1/2
26 1/4	210 1/4	420 1/4	840 1/4
26 1/2	212 1/2	424 1/2	848 1/2
26 3/4	214 3/4	428 3/4	856 3/4
27	216 1/2	432 1/2	864 1/2
27 1/4	218 1/4	436 1/4	872 1/4
27 1/2	220 1/2	440 1/2	880 1/2
27 3/4	222 3/4	444 3/4	888 3/4
28	224 1/2	448 1/2	896 1/2
28 1/4	226 1/4	452 1/4	904 1/4
28 1/2	228 1/2	456 1/2	912 1/2
28 3/4	230 3/4	460 3/4	920 3/4
29	232 1/2	464 1/2	928 1/2
29 1/4	234 1/4	468 1/4	936 1/4
29 1/2	236 1/2	472 1/2	944 1/2
29 3/4	238 3/4	476 3/4	952 3/4
30	240 1/2	480 1/2	960 1/2
30 1/4	242 1/4	484 1/4	968 1/4
30 1/2	244 1/2	488 1/2	976 1/2
30 3/4	246 3/4	492 3/4	984 3/4
31	248 1/2	496 1/2	992 1/2
31 1/4	250 1/4	500 1/4	1000 1/4
31 1/2	252 1/2	504 1/2	1008 1/2
31 3/4	254 3/4	508 3/4	1016 3/4
32	256 1/2	512 1/2	1024 1/2
32 1/4	258 1/4	516 1/4	1032 1/4
32 1/2	260 1/2	520 1/2	1040 1/2
32 3/4	262 3/4	524 3/4	1048 3/4
33	264 1/2	528 1/2	1056 1/2
33 1/4	266 1/4	532 1/4	1064 1/4
33 1/2	268 1/2	536 1/2	1072 1/2
33 3/4	270 3/4	540 3/4	1080 3/4
34	272 1/2	544 1/2	1088 1/2
34 1/4	274 1/4	548 1/4	1096 1/4
34 1/2	276 1/2	552 1/2	1104 1/2
34 3/4	278 3/4	556 3/4	1112 3/4
35	280 1/2	560 1/2	1120 1/2
35 1/4	282 1/4	564 1/4	1128 1/4
35 1/2	284 1/2	568 1/2	1136 1/2
35 3/4	286 3/4	572 3/4	1144 3/4
36	288 1/2	576 1/2	1152 1/2
36 1/4	290 1/4	580 1/4	1160 1/4
36 1/2	292 1/2	584 1/2	1168 1/2
36 3/4	294 3/4	588 3/4	1176 3/4
37	296 1/2	592 1/2	1184 1/2
37 1/4	298 1/4	596 1/4	1192 1/4
37 1/2	300 1/2	600 1/2	1200 1/2
37 3/4	302 3/4	604 3/4	1208 3/4
38	304 1/2	608 1/2	1216 1/2
38 1/4	306 1/4	612 1/4	1224 1/4
38 1/2	308 1/2	616 1/2	1232 1/2
38 3/4	310 3/4	620 3/4	1240 3/4
39	312 1/2	624 1/2	1248 1/2
39 1/4	314 1/4	628 1/4	1256 1/4
39 1/2	316 1/2	632 1/2	1264 1/2
39 3/4	318 3/4	636 3/4	1272 3/4
40	320 1/2	640 1/2	1280 1/2
40 1/4	322 1/4	644 1/4	1288 1/4
40 1/2	324 1/2	648 1/2	1296 1/2
40 3/4	326 3/4	652 3/4	1304 3/4
41	328 1/2	656 1/2	1312 1/2
41 1/4	330 1/4	660 1/4	1320 1/4
41 1/2	332 1/2	664 1/2	1328 1/2
41 3/4	334 3/4	668 3/4	1336 3/4
42	336 1/2	672 1/2	1344 1/2
42 1/4	338 1/4	676 1/4	1352 1/4
42 1/2	340 1/2	680 1/2	1360 1/2
42 3/4	342 3/4	684 3/4	1368 3/4
43	344 1/2	688 1/2	1376 1/2
43 1/4	346 1/4	692 1/4	1384 1/4
43 1/2	348 1/2	696 1/2	1392 1/2
43 3/4	350 3/4	700 3/4	1400 3/4
44	352 1/2	704 1/2	1408 1/2
44 1/4	354 1/4	708 1/4	1416 1/4
44 1/2	356 1/2	712 1/2	1424 1/2
44 3/4	358 3/4	716 3/4	1432 3/4
45	360 1/2	720 1/2	1440 1/2
45 1/4	362 1/4	724 1/4	1448 1/4
45 1/2	364 1/2	728 1/2	1456 1/2
45 3/4	366 3/4	732 3/4	1464 3/4
46	368 1/2	736 1/2	1472 1/2
46 1/4	370 1/4	740 1/4	1480 1/4
46 1/2	372 1/2	744 1/2	1488 1/2
46 3/4	374 3/4	748 3/4	1496 3/4
47	376 1/2	752 1/2	1504 1/2
47 1/4	378 1/4	756 1/4	1512 1/4
47 1/2	380 1/2	760 1/2	1520 1/2
47 3/4	382 3/4	764 3/4	1528 3/4
48	384 1/2	768 1/2	1536 1/2
48 1/4	386 1/4	772 1/4	1544 1/4
48 1/2	388 1/2	776 1/2	1552 1/2

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
 Capital £1,000,000
 Reserve Fund 1,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,000,000

Head Office:
 38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
 Bangkok Hioho Penang
 Batavia Ipoh Puket
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon
 Calcutta Klang Saigon
 Canton Kobe Seremban
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Reserves 45,000,000.00

Subsidiaries and Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtze Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Pondichery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papeete
 Hankow Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 15,000,000

Profit \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
 Calcutta Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
 Canton Lyons Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Foochow Malacca Sourabaya
 Hankow Manila Taiping
 Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin
 Hioho New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,000,000
 Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Hailan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chendze), Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolaevsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalien), O-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager. March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klucking Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

3/4 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin London Port Arthur
 Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
 Changchun Lyons Sianfu
 Dalny Mukden Tieling
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio
 Hongkong New York Tsingtau
 Honolulu Osaka
 Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
 LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
 Glds. 50,000,000 (about £1,667,000)

Reserve Fund—
 Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
 Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
 Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Babel
 Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
 Djember Penang Tegal
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
 Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
 Makassar Singapore
 Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
 "THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
 Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
 Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
 Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
 Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Teo-te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle
 Bangkok Malta Somarung
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore
 Benkolen Milan Soerabaya
 Bombay Moscow Sydney
 Calcutta New York Tokio
 Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
 Hongkong Padang Wellington
 Honolulu Paris Yokohama
 Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tails and Dollars; interest allowed in Tails at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tails of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

8671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

'Startling' Plans In U.S. Navy Defense

Consulting Board Adopts Them—Gets Designs of Foreign War Craft

New York, February 10.—Peter Cooper Hewitt, who presided yesterday at a meeting of the Naval Consulting Board, held behind closed doors, said after the meeting that "important recommendations have been adopted."

"Some of them are of startling nature," said Mr. Hewitt. "Some will mean a great advance in torpedo construction; others will bring notable improvements in aeroplanes and in wireless communication."

Several new foreign designs of fighting craft were exhibited to the board, although how these were obtained is a secret. Two naval officers—Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Capt. W. S. Smith, of the new bureau for considering inventions, were present.

Russians Maintain Attacks Incessantly Night as Well as Day

Efforts Are Strong But Useless, Says Berlin; Assault Extended to North

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 21.—Eastern theater.—The Russians are extending their attacks to the extreme northern wing. South of Riga, further on the Duna front, the enemy were repulsed, with severe losses. Strong enemy reconnoitering detachments were repulsed west of Jacobstadt.

The Russians, by night and day, continued their strong but useless attacks against the German front, north-west of Postavy and between the Narotsch and Viday Lakes.

The enemy's losses are in proportion to the attacking masses. A small, far-advanced German position, immediately south of the Narotsch Lake, was taken back by several hundred meters to the heights near Bleniki, in order to prevent encircling fire.

Berlin, March 20.—The Admiralty reports: Three German torpedo-boats had a successful encounter with five British destroyers, on March 20, off the Flanders coast. The British left the scene of action at high speed, after having been hit several times. The German boats have damage of no account.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram:—Vienna, March 20.—Russian theater. Yesterday, after six months' brave defense, the bridge trench north-west of Usciesko was evacuated; it was

Macedonian Turks On the March Through Strumnitza



The water buffalo, that patient draft animal which proved to be such an asset to the Bulgarians in the late Balkan war, is now being extensively used by the Macedonian Turks for transport purposes. The accompanying photograph shows a Macedonian transport with water-buffalo marching through Strumnitza.

changed into a heap of ruins. In the morning, already, the Russians had succeeded in blasting a breach 300 meters in length. Nevertheless, the Austro-Hungarian soldiers, who were attacked by eightfold superior forces, still withstood, in spite of all losses, for seven hours, under a most violent artillery and infantry fire.

Only at 5 p.m., the commander, Colonel Planck, decided to evacuate the position and totally destroyed the trench. Small detachments and

wounded gained the southern bank of the Dniester on boats, but soon a concentrated fire of the enemy made it impossible to cross the river.

The Emperor's dragoons and sappers, not wanting to surrender, had only the choice of fighting their way on the northern bank of the Dniester, through the town of Usciesko, which was strongly occupied by Russians and to join the Austro-Hungarian troops established on the heights north of Zaleszczyki. This march through the enemy's position succeeded. Under the protection of the night, Colonel Planck led his troops to the vanguard, north-west of Zaleszczyki, where they arrived this morning.

Italian theater.—At the Goetz bridge-head, the Austro-Hungarians, yesterday morning, set fire to the enemy's position in front of the southern part of the Podgora height. In the afternoon, the Austro-Hungarian artillery heavily shelled the enemy's front before the bridge-head. At night, they ejected the Italians from a trench before Serna. The engagements at the Tolmein bridge-head continue, the Austro-Hungarian troops holding firmly in hand the two conquered positions. The number of Italian prisoners made now reaches 925. Seven machine-guns were taken.

Several attacks the enemy made against Mrzy and Kron broke down. The Austro-Hungarians also conquered a position in the Rombon district, taking 145 prisoners and 2 machine-guns.

The lively actions on the Carinthian front continue. Vienna, March 21.—Russian theater.—The activity has increased, especially on the front of General von Pflanzer-Baltin's army.

Italian theater.—The situation is generally unchanged. Enemy attacks against the positions conquered by the Austro-Hungarian troops on the Rombon and Mirzivat have been repulsed. By a new enterprise on the Rombon, 61 more Italians were made prisoners.

Balkan theater.—Austro-Hungarian aviators, at night, successfully bombarded the port and barracks of Valona. In spite of heavy shelling, all the aviators returned safely.

Montenegro and Albania are invariably calm.

Berlin, March 21.—Reports from Vienna state that the Austrian Red Cross, in a letter to the International Red Cross organization, protests in the most solemn manner against the torpedoing of the Austro-Hungarian

hospital ship Elektra. The Austro-Hungarian Red Cross states that the submarine which sank the Elektra covered with indelible shame the navy to which it belongs.

On account of the fact that the nationality of the submarine is not known, the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross asks the Geneva Red Cross to forward the protest to all enemy navy commanders, through the respective national Red Cross committees.

The leading German Catholic paper, the Koelnische Volkszeitung, discussing the letter of General von Bissing to Cardinal Mercier, states that the German Catholics bitterly lament that a high Catholic ecclesiastic understands his high office as Cardinal Mercier has done in his last pastoral letter, which even does not deserve the name of Pastoral. "From a religious standpoint, Cardinal Mercier's attitude of meddling religion and politics is most grievous to us."

The Koelnische Volkszeitung further condemns the Cardinal's words by which he expressed the hope that the German armies might be destroyed by epidemics. The paper points out that the Cardinal deserves the sharpest criticism, not for his political hatred against Germany, but because of his indecorable misuse of his clerical position and it finally praises Governor-General von Bissing, who has always shown great patience and forbearance.

SAM HUGHES' MISSION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, interviewed, said that his visit to England is strictly connected with army matters. Canada is as determined as ever to further the cause of building up humanity and liberty.

Monroe Doctrine's Coming Test

(From The Washington Post)

The opponents of a stronger navy forget that the United States is responsible for the independence of every nation in the New World. It is the voluntary protector of one-half of the world. The defense of New York, San Francisco and other American ports is not enough. An attack by a European or Asiatic power upon Buenos Ayres or Valparaiso, preliminary to conquest, would have to be met by the United States navy. Such an attack would be a blow at the United States. The assault would be repulsed, not simply for the sake of Argentina or Chili, but for the sake of this nation, which cannot remain safe and permit American democracies to be supplanted by empires and monarchies. The Monroe Doctrine was never more alive than it is today. It was never more necessary. The supreme test of its effectiveness may come during the present war in Europe or immediately thereafter.

Runciman Represents Britain at Conference

Japan Has Been Invited To Send Delegate; Date Is Not Yet Fixed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, mentioned that the importation of other luxuries will be prohibited soon.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that the date of the allied economic conference in Paris has not yet been fixed. Mr. Runciman would be the principal British representative. Japan had been invited to send a representative to the conference.

American At Front Operates Upon 3,000

Dr. Eugene Hurd Idolized By Russian Regiment of Which He Is Surgeon

Petrograd, Jan 20.—Dr. Eugene Hurd, until recently the only American surgeon at the front with the Russian army, has performed more than 3,000 surgical operations since the war began, most of them within sound of the guns at the front. He is now chief surgeon with the Twenty-ninth Regiment of the Siberian Corps, which was fitted out at the beginning of the war by the noble families of the Province of Grodno, and he has the rank of Colonel.

Dr. Hurd has had several narrow escapes from death or capture, as his favorite post of duty is within a mile of the front trenches, in advance of the heavy artillery positions.

A big man—six feet three in his stockings—and weighing 225 pounds, he is idolized by the Russian soldiers, who firmly believe that no matter how badly they are wounded, if they can once get to the American doctor they will be made well and sound again. For his part, he believes the Russian soldier is the best fighting man in the world, and he doesn't hesitate to say so.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Obituary

Col. Eustace Trevor

Reuter's Service

London, March 21.—The death is announced of Colonel Eustace Trevor, half-brother of Lord Trevor, who was found dead at Belfast, as the result of a gun-shot wound. At the inquest, the jury brought in a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

Mrs. D. dos Remedios

Mrs. Dina Amelia Maria dos Remedios, wife of Mr. M. E. dos Remedios, died yesterday at No. 3 Barchet Road. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Sacred Heart this afternoon. The funeral will leave the church at 4.30 p.m. and the services at the Bubbling Well Cemetery will be at 5.30 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.

GHAAZEE STILL BURNING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—The s.s. Ghazee is still on fire at Tilbury Docks. She has sunk by the head and is resting in the mud. Her whole cargo is threatened with destruction.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

- 1.—Waltz "First Love" ...Holzmann
- 2.—One Step "I'd like to be on an Island with you" ...Wells
- 3.—Waltz "Lysistrata" ...Lincke
- 4.—One Step "On the Mississippi" ...Carroll
- 5.—Waltz "Griserle" ...Cremieux
- 6.—One Step "On the Trail of the Lonesome Pine" ...Smith

Conductor-in-charge. Mr. A. DE KATON.

Dutch Crew Refuse To Take Ship Out

Say They Will Hold Up Batavia Liner Unless Convoys By Airships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 21.—News-papers state that the crew of a Batavia liner refused to sail unless the vessel was convoyed by airships.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration) November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 8	Mail 5	Miles 0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	Mail 102	Mail 4					
8.30	16.35		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	8.44	18.55					
11.25	19.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	5.08	15.38					
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	5.03	15.53					
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-Central	Thurs. 4.55	15.45					
Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101					
Sund. 9.35	Wed. 0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-East	21.00	19.27					
Thurs. 4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1.25	1.25					
4.55	18.34	434	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1.10	1.10					
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	Thurs. 1.01	1.01					
Local 8	Mail 5	Miles 0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	Local 8	Mail 5					
7.30	12.30	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	7.32	19.56					
7.40	12.40		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.22	19.46					
8.00	13.00		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.02	19.26					
11.48	16.30	78	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	11.57	15.23					
15.12	19.38	149	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	9.17	12.13					
18.16	22.41	221	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	6.30	9.00					
7	28.01		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	6.10	17.42					
10.30	1.28	266	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	3.56	15.12					
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.04	12.41					
12.45	3.59	378	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	0.54	12.26					
15.36	6.55	421	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	22.40	10.02					
17.46	9.08	421	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	19.35	7.40					
6	29.00		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	19.15	23.50					
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	14.52	15.25					
11.50	13.28	523	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	14.42	14.18					
18.02	17.07	611	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	11.11	8.51					
19.53	18.23	612	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	9.45	6.50					
Exp. 23.00	Exp. 23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	Exp. 7.05	Fast 7.05					
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04					
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35					
Yenchowfu-Tsingschow Branch Line				Linchow-Tsuehuang Branch Line							
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.30	17.30	dep. Linchow	arr. Tientsin	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsuehuang	dep. Tientsin	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Business and Official Notices

Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenming-rue Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenming-rue Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

- Accountants
- Clerks
- Typists
- Overseers
- Stenographers
- Watchmen
- Printer

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with
R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	STATIONS.	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
	Fast	Local	Class	Local	Express	Local	Local	Night Express		Fast	Local	Local	Class	Express	Local	Local	Night Express
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.35	9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00		NANKING	7.30	9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00	
Nankang	7.45	9.15	10.45	1.15	3.55	5.40			CHINKIANG	7.40	9.10	10.40	1.15	3.55	5.40		
SOOCHOW	7.55	9.25	10.55	1.25	4.05	5.50	1.10		TANYANG	7.50	9.20	10.50	1.25	4.05	5.50	1.10	
WUSHE	8.05	9.35	11.05	1.35	4.15	6.00	1.20		CHANGCHOW	8.00	9.30	11.00	1.35	4.15	6.00	1.20	
CHANGCHOW	8.15	9.45	11.15	1.45	4.25	6.10	1.30		WUSHE	8.10	9.40	11.10	1.45	4.25	6.10	1.30	
TANYANG	8.25	9.55	11.25	1.55	4.35	6.20	1.40		SOOCHOW	8.20	9.50	11.20	1.55	4.35	6.20	1.40	
CHINKIANG	8.35	10.05	11.35	2.05	4.45	6.30	1.50		NANKING	8.30	10.00	11.30	2.05	4.45	6.30	1.50	
NANKING	8.45	10.15	11.45	2.15	4.55	6.40	2.00										
Nanking Pass	8.55	10.25	11.55	2.25	5.05	6.50	2.10										

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down

(Branch Line)

Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
3.46	SHANGHAI NORTH	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45	6.73	WOOSUNG FORTS	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
10.9	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54	10.19	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.4
	WOOSUNG FORTS	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15		SHANGHAI NORTH	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12
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Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
To sell within their Salesrooms
ON
To-day, the 24th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Substantial Household Furniture
Single and Double Brass
Mounted Bedsteads, Dressing
Tables, Washstands, Bevelled
Edged Mirror Wardrobes, Book
Cases, Letter Files, Desks,
Dining Tables, Chairs, Side-
boards, Cellarettes, Drawing
Room Suites, Jardinières, Type-
writing Desks, Crockery, etc.,
etc., etc.

AND
A Long Line of useful sundries
NOW ON VIEW.

The Final Word

to our
Fresh Cream Cheese
is its excellence.
Used in many Shanghai homes.
Why shouldn't be yours?
To try it is to test it.
'Phone 4740 8842

French Government Loans

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-
CHINE is receiving, as formerly,
and at best exchange obtainable,
subscriptions for either the Bonds or
the Obligations de la Defense
Nationale. 9142

THE CATHAY LACE Co.

19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to
the residents of Shanghai that they
have opened business at the above
address with a select stock of

Silks, Hand-made Laces
and
Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality
and at moderate prices.
Inspection invited; satisfaction
guaranteed. 8943

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hang-
chow, is the only establishment of its
kind which is open all the year round.
The management does its best to
make this hotel as comfortable in
winter as at any other time of the
year. Convalescents who need a
change of air will find in our hotel
very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm
rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our
establishment all conveniences on
their way up country. We are in a
position to supply them with fresh
stores and provisions and render them
efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SHI-KUNG,

Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XLI.

For "Is" and
"Is not" though
with Rule and
Line

And "Up-and-
down" without I
could define.

The greatest
Truth and one
you all should
know.

Is that the Best
of All is Hunt's
Port Wine.

HUNT'S PORTS &
SHERRIES
ARE NOTED FOR
EXCELLENCE

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

Wine Merchants

Wine Merchants

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Wine Merchants

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Willard
NEUTRAL
Whether your storage battery is a
Willard or some other make—if you
want expert service, come in.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2371

NOTICE is hereby given that the
debenture certificates hereunder
specified in the name of H. Dudley
Law have been declared to be lost,
and the public is warned against
their negotiation.

Application has been made for the
issue of duplicate certificates, and
should no objection be lodged with
the Municipal Treasurer within 30
days from date hereof, the applica-
tion will be complied with.

Loan	Distinctive numbers	Value of each Debenture, Tls.
1901 (6%)	8138 8144/5	1000
1912 (6%)	13188/90	1000
1913 (6%)	13973	1000

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, March 24, 1916. 9164

CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a
meeting of Directors of the Cheng
Rubber Estates, Limited, held on
Monday, the 20th March, 1916, it
was decided to pay on 31st March,
1916, an interim dividend of 4%—
equal to 20 Tael Cents per share—
on the Capital of the Company to
those shareholders on record on
24th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from 24th day
of March to 31st of March, both
days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, March 20, 1916 9130

NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our
customers that, owing to the in-
creased cost of Provisions, coupled
with increased freight on same, we
are reluctantly compelled to advance
our retail prices from 1st April next.

Shanghai Chinese Provision Dealers
9124

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2369

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

THE Council is prepared to receive
tenders for the supply and delivery
of the following electrical materi-
als:—

(a) 19 miles of vulcanised wire
and cable.
(b) 33 miles of triple braid
weatherproof wire.

Detailed specifications and further
information may be obtained upon
application to the Electrical
Engineer, Electricity Department,
66, Szechuen Road. A charge of
Tls. 5 will be made for each
specification, which will be returned
upon receipt of a bona fide tender.

Sealed tenders will be received by
the undersigned not later than noon
on Thursday, March 30, 1916, and
should be marked: "Tender for
Electrical Materials."

The Council reserves to itself the
right to accept the whole or part of
any tender.

The Council does not bind itself
to accept the lowest or any tender or
to pay any expenses which the
tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is
eventually accepted may be required
to give satisfactory security for the
performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers with the
prices quoted will be published in
the Municipal Gazette.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, March 23, 1916. 9154

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2370.

THE Council invites tenders for
the construction of Boiler House
Foundations at the Riverside Elec-
tricity Power Station, Yangtszepoo
Road.

Plans, specification and all neces-
sary information may be obtained
upon application at the Public
Works Department, 7A, The Bund.

The Council reserves to itself the
right to accept the whole or part of
any tender.

The Council does not bind itself
to accept the lowest or any tender or
to pay any expenses which the
tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is
eventually accepted may be required
to give satisfactory security for the
performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers, with
prices quoted, will be published in
the Municipal Gazette.

Sealed tenders must be forwarded
to the undersigned not later than
noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, March 23, 1916. 9155

UNDERWOOD

"The machine you will eventually buy"

The typewriter standard
by which all others are
Judged

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
B-202, KIANGSE ROAD
'Phone 3805 9140

A. D. C.
EXTRAORDINARY NOTICE

THE
"Pursuit of Pamela"

A THIRD
PERFORMANCE

of the above Comedy will be given
On Saturday, 25th March
at 9 p.m. Sharp 9129

Booking at Moutrie's

The Public are notified that all
Seats booked and not taken up in
24 hours will be resold.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations,
Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Sixth Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Com-
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking
Road, on Friday, the 31st March,
1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 20th
to the 31st March, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916. 9066

Kiangwan Races

25th March, 1916

First Saddling Bell
at 1.30 p.m.

ENTRANCE TICKETS \$1.00 each.
RACE BOOKS 20 cents each,
obtainable on the

Kiangwan Race Course.
By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary,

International Recreation Club.
9148

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.,
Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
fourteenth Annual Meeting of
Shareholders will be held at the
Office of the undersigned (No. 1
The Bund) on Friday, the 31st
March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors, together with a
Statement of Accounts, for the year
ended 31st October, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 24th
to the 31st March, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916. 9062

BILLIARDS

MESSRS. Boyes, Bassett & Co.
have been appointed agents for
Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, Ltd.,
19, Soho Square, London, from
January 4, 1916, and are now
prepared to quote prices and take
orders. 9151

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Excellent rooms at
moderate rates—
with or without board
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
9251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, with excellent board and
attendance, double and single bed-
rooms near Bund. Lift and phone.
Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9135

TO LET, a flat of two large rooms,
with verandah, bathroom and
kitchen attached. Apply to 56,
Range Road. 9136-M-24

WELL-FURNISHED Front
Room, with small room, bathroom,
balcony attached, and board. Suit-
able for married couple or bachelors.
Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan
Gardens. 9134

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excel-
lent furnished bed-sitting rooms,
facing south, with bathroom attach-
ed. Also well-furnished attic rooms,
with or without board. Verandah,
garden, telephone, tram station.
Terms very moderate. 9080-A-17

TO LET, very large rooms, well-
furnished, with or without board.
Apply to 36, Yuhang Road. 9078-M-28

NOS. 8 and 11, Quinsan Gardens.
Rooms facing Park, with all com-
forts. No. 11. 9070-M-31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane. 9105-M-25

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen
Road, Midwife, with 25 years'
experience, is open to attend
patients. Best references. 8695

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd. 8910

9157-M-24

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SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED EXPORT
MAN, neutral, seeks position with
reliable firm as manager of export
department or chief assistant. Apply,
stating terms, to Box 472, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9146

LADY stenotypist desires position:
willing to start at once, with any
salary. Apply to Box 471, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9145-M-24

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Competent Book-
keeper and Office Assistant. Only
those thoroughly capable of keeping
a set of books need apply. When
replying, state experience and salary
required, to Box 473, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9147-M-24

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, from 1st
May, charming detached residence,
fine garden, tennis, stables. All
services, including linen and silver.
Western district. Apply to Box
482, THE CHINA PRESS. 9161-M-26

WANTED, married couple to
share five-roomed house in Dixwell
Road. Apply to Box 476, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9153-M-25

TO LET, from 15th June for three
months, a well-furnished ideal sum-
mer residence, tennis, stables—
Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 469,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9141

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, 5
months, Western district, 2 minutes
from tram. Modern conveniences,
garage, conservatory, vegetable and
flower garden. Good home for the
summer. Available April 21st.
Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9144-M-24

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.
9105-M-25

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by a German family,
for the first of April, a three or
four-roomed flat. Apply to Box
478, THE CHINA PRESS. 9157-M-24

WANTED in Western district,
four or five-roomed house, for 9 or
12 months. Apply, with full
particulars, to Box 483, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9162-M-26

WANTED to rent, a nice bun-
galow or small furnished house,
from 1st of April. Apply to Box
477, THE CHINA PRESS. 9156-M-24

WANTED, well-furnished flat to
accommodate four bachelors. Send
terms and particulars to Box 475,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9152-M-24

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, two motor-cars (one
2-seater, one 4-seater) 1915 or
1916 models, in first-class condition.
Apply to Box 479, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9158-M-30

FOR SALE, "Overland" 1915
model 80 T, 5-passenger, touring;
electric starter, etc. In excellent
condition. Apply to Box 465, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9126-M-26

FOR SALE, a full-sized billiard
table complete, in good condition.
Reasonable offer will be accepted.
Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9149-M-25

FOR SALE, new Blickensderfer
typewriter; latest pattern, Tls. 40.
Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9163-M-26

SPORTING gun and case for sale
—\$60.00. Apply by letter in first
instance to Box 485, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9166-M-26

FOR SALE, fox terrier, pup, three
months old. Apply to Box 467,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9